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RATINGS OF CONSENT IN LESBIAN, GAY, AND HETEROSEXUAL SEXUAL ASSAULT SITUATIONS

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RATINGS OF CONSENT IN LESBIAN, GAY, AND HETEROSEXUAL SEXUAL ASSAULT SITUATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Rates of sexual violence on college campuses are highest among individuals who identify as sexual minorities. However, bystander intervention programs on campuses (programs aimed at targeting individuals' beliefs, attitudes, and knowledge about sexual violence to increase engagement in intervention behaviors) are not inclusive of sexual minority experiences. That is, bystander intervention programs that have been evaluated for efficacy appear not to include sexual violence experiences of sexual minorities nor are program outcomes assessed among sexual minority populations. This lack of inclusivity is important as it is likely that many of the barriers to bystander intervention (e.g., situational or environmental factors) may be worsened by biases against sexual minority populations. However, no research to date has examined how such factors influence bystanders' assessment of a sexual violence situation, particularly among sexual minority relationship type dyads (e.g., lesbian, gay). Thus, the purpose of the present study was to examine factors (i.e., relationship type, bystander intentions, heteronormative attitudes, rape beliefs, alcohol beliefs and behaviors) impacting bystanders' assignment of responsibility and consent in a sexual violence vignette. ***Methods:*** Participants (N = 300) had a mean age of 19.69 years, were undergraduate students, and primarily self-identified as women (77.7%) and heterosexual (84.0%). Participants completed a 30-40-minute online survey and were randomly assigned to one of three experimental conditions where they read a sexual violence vignette depicting a lesbian (n = 100), gay (n = 96), or heterosexual (n = 104) relationship type dyad; they then completed a series of survey items about consent and responsibility, and questionnaires regarding bystander

intentions, heteronormative attitudes, rape attitudes, and alcohol beliefs and behaviors. ***Results:*** Overall, participants rated the sexual violence situation in the vignettes as not consensual. Logistic regression analysis revealed no significant associations between experimental condition and rating of consent, and analysis of variance (ANOVA) revealed no significant difference in the rating of consent scores across conditions. Next, paired samples *t*-tests revealed that, for all three relationship type dyad conditions, participants assigned significantly greater responsibility to the perpetrator compared to the victim. However, two one-way ANOVAs revealed that those who read the heterosexual vignette assigned significantly more responsibility to the perpetrator and significantly less responsibility to the victim, compared to those who read the lesbian and gay vignettes. Finally, hypothesized predictors (i.e., bystander intentions, heteronormative attitudes, rape beliefs, alcohol beliefs and behaviors, responsibility ratings, and consent ratings) were entered into a structural regression model to establish a baseline causal model; however, the model did not reach convergence. Therefore, as the extant literature indicates that victims are frequently blamed for their sexual violence victimization and perpetrators are often attributed less responsibility, a series of mediation analyses were conducted to examine the indirect effect of Victim Responsibility and/or Perpetrator Responsibility on the associations between hypothesized predictor variables and Consent Rating. Based on the underlying theory of the proposed study, we examined correlations between independent variables (i.e., bystander attitudes, heteronormative attitudes, rape myth acceptance, alcohol-related problems) and selected those that correlated significantly with the mediator(s) and outcome variables to enter into our mediation analyses.

Within the full sample and those who read the lesbian vignette, results revealed that the association between endorsing greater heteronormative attitudes and rating the vignettes as more consensual was mediated by assigning greater responsibility to the victim. Meanwhile, for the participants assigned to the heterosexual vignette condition, this association was mediated by assigning greater victim responsibility and assigning less perpetrator responsibility. For participants assigned to the heterosexual vignette condition, greater rape myth acceptance was significantly associated with rating the vignette as more consensual and this association was mediated by assigning less responsibility to the perpetrator; among the full sample this relationship was mediated by assigning greater victim responsibility. Interestingly, no predictor variables were significantly associated with either mediator variable among those who read the gay vignette. ***Conclusions:*** These findings underscore the need for continued research investigating barriers to bystander intervention and understanding consent and responsibility, with the goal of creating sexual violence bystander intervention programs for campuses that are inclusive of sexual minority populations.

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CHAPTER 1.

INTRODUCTION

Sexual Violence and Bystander Intervention Programs on College Campuses

Incidence rates of sexual violence[1] on college campuses in the United States continue to be dishearteningly high (Abbey, 2002; Cantor et al., 2017; Krebs et al., 2016) despite the many sexual violence intervention and prevention programs that have been implemented at post-secondary institutions (see Anderson & Whiston, 2005; DeGue et al., 2014). While various types of interventions have been created to address sexual violence, bystander intervention programs, which aim to change attitudes about rape and active bystander behaviors, appear to have the most promising results (for a recent systematic review see: Jouriles et al., 2018).

Bystander interventions are largely based on Latane and Darley's (1968) model of bystander intervention, which posits that in order for individuals to be active bystanders in an emergency situation they must 1) observe or notice the situation occurring, 2) interpret the situation as requiring intervention, 3) assume responsibility to take action, 4) decide on the action to take, and 5) intervene in the situation. Using this model, many sexual violence prevention programs target individuals' beliefs, attitudes, and knowledge (e.g., acceptance of rape myths, attitudes about rape, and sexual violence knowledge and awareness) in an effort to increase their engagement in

[1] Sexual violence is defined as "a sexual act that is committed or attempted by another person without freely given consent of the victim or against someone who is unable to consent or refuse. It includes: forced or alcohol/drug facilitated penetration of a victim; forced or alcohol/drug facilitated incidents in which the victim was made to penetrate a perpetrator or someone else; non-physically pressured unwanted penetration; intentional sexual touching; or non-contact acts of a sexual nature. Sexual violence can also occur when a perpetrator forces or coerces a victim to engage in sexual acts with a third party" (Basile et al., 2014, p. 11).

bystander intervention behaviors (e.g., Banyard et al., 2007; Burn, 2009; Gidycz et al., 2011; Palm Reed et al., 2015).

Unfortunately, sexual violence intervention programs have largely not been developed that are inclusive of individuals who identify as a sexual minority[2] (DeGue et al., 2014; Kirk-Provencher et al., *revise & resubmit*). In fact, despite sexual minority individuals reporting equal or greater rates of sexual violence compared to heterosexual individuals (Cantor et al., 2020; Cantor et al., 2017; Coulter et al., 2017; Edwards et al., 2015; Krebs et al., 2016; Potter et al., 2012), sexual violence prevention strategies and literature focuses almost exclusively on sexual violence among heterosexual people (Burnett et al., 2009; Coulter et al., 2017; DeGue et al., 2014; Kirk-Provencher et al., *revise & resubmit;* Kirk et al., 2018). This disparity is especially true among college students, as Coulter et al. (2017) found rates of sexual violence to be higher among individuals who identify as bisexual[3] (15.7%), unsure regarding their sexual orientation (12.6%), and gay[4] or lesbian[5] (9.8%), compared to those who identify as heterosexual[6] (6.4%). Additionally, Edwards et al. (2015) found statistically significant higher past-six-month incidents rates of sexual violence among

[2] The Sexual and Gender Minority Research Office of the National Institutes of Health defines sexual minorities as individuals who identify as, but not limited to, lesbian, gay, or bisexual, as well as individuals whose sexual orientation diverges from societal, cultural, or traditional norms (National Institutes of Health Sexual & Gender Minority Research Office, 2020).
[3] Bisexual is defined as "A sexual orientation that describes a person who is emotionally and physically attracted to women/females and men/males" (National LGBT Health Education Center, 2020, February 3).
[4] Gay is defined as "A sexual orientation describing people who are primarily emotionally and physically attracted to people of the same sex and/or gender as themselves. Commonly used to described men who are primarily attracted to men, but can also describe women attracted to women" (National LGBT Health Education Center, 2020, February 3).
[5] Lesbian is defined as "A sexual orientation that describes a woman who is primarily emotionally and physically attracted to other women" (National LGBT Health Education Center, 2020, February 3).
[6] Heterosexual is defined as "A sexual orientation that describes women who are primarily emotionally and physically attracted to men, and men who are primarily emotionally and physically attracted to women" (National LGBT Health Education Center, 2020, February 3).

sexual minority (24.3%) compared to heterosexual (11%) college students. Both women (26.4%) and men (15.5%) who identify as a sexual minority experience sexual violence at higher rates compared to women (13.7%) and men (6.5%) who identify as heterosexual (Edwards et al., 2015). Most recently, Cantor et al. (2020) report that regarding experiences of sexual violence, "All categories representing non-heterosexual orientation are higher than heterosexual" (p. 33). Specifically, rates of nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force or inability to consent were highest among college students who identify as bisexual (25.6%), followed by those who selected more than one category (22.2%), asexual, queer, questioning or not listed (18.5%), gay or lesbian (15.1%), and heterosexual (11.5%; Cantor et al., 2020).

These findings are particularly alarming when considering that rates of sexual violence are likely underreported in general (for a review, see Kelly & Stermac, 2008), and perhaps even more so within the sexual minority population. This discrepancy is likely due to fear of experiencing bias, further marginalization, and stigmatization (Ollen et al., 2017). Further, having to disclose one's sexual minority status has been identified as a barrier to seeking help or reporting sexual violence (Potter et al., 2012). Given such findings, it is important to examine the factors serving as barriers to bystander intervention behaviors, including interpretation of consent, in sexual violence situations involving individuals who identify as sexual minorities to be able to address this important health disparity.

Barriers to Bystander Intervention Behavior in Sexual Violence Situations

Burn (2009) summarizes situational barriers that play a role in the lack of engagement in prosocial bystander behavior among college students at each level of

the bystander intervention model, particularly within sexual violence situations. First, individuals may fail to notice a situation is occurring, possibly due to sensory stimuli in the environment (e.g., loud music and crowds of people at a party) or focusing on one's self. Next, should the situation be noticed, individuals may fail to recognize the situation as requiring intervention (e.g., ambiguity of risk or emergency, lack of knowledge regarding sexual violence cues), thus it is likely that the situation is being interpreted as consensual. If the situation is interpreted as requiring intervention, bystanders may still fail to take responsibility due to bystander diffusion of responsibility, victim blame, or bystanders' relationships to the individuals involved. If the bystander has assumed responsibility, they may decide against taking action due to a lack of knowledge about proper intervention strategies, or lack of efficacy to enact these interventions. Lastly, failure to intervene may also be caused by various factors including social norms or perceived audience evaluation dissuading intervention (e.g., worry about possible negative evaluation from others for intervening), apprehension regarding the situation, or inhibition due to audience presence (Burn, 2009).

Existing sexual violence interventions most often target high-risk cues of sexual violence, when, in fact, it is the perceived "low-risk" or ambiguous cues of sexual violence that are more likely to be encountered by bystanders and in need of active intervention to prevent potential assaults from occurring (McMahon & Banyard, 2012). High-risk sexual violence cues include someone saying they plan to get another person intoxicated to have sex, someone bringing a drunk person to their bedroom, someone being harassed, or a passed-out person being touched by another person (McMahon & Banyard, 2012). Meanwhile, low-risk/ambiguous cues of sexual

violence include someone using sexist or derogatory language, someone making jokes about rape, blaming victims during conversations about sexual violence, or having sexualized or pornographic images on display (McMahon & Banyard, 2012).

The focus on high-risk cues, rather than low-risk cues, in intervention programs is problematic given that uncertainty or ambiguity regarding the perceived level of danger to the victim is a barrier to the second step of the bystander model, and is associated with less bystander intervention behaviors (Banyard, 2011). Therefore, it is likely that this failure at the second step of the bystander model is related to individuals' interpretation of whether consent is present or not. Indeed, Bartelt and Grimes (2018) found that college students have difficulty understanding sexual consent within ambiguous sexual violence situations. Importantly, these considerations have not been investigated within sexual violence situations involving individuals who identify as sexual minorities. It is likely that biases against individuals who identify as sexual minorities, societal norms regarding the acceptance of sexual violence and rape myths, and alcohol use behaviors and beliefs, may be critical barriers to bystander intervention in sexual violence situations involving individuals who identify as sexual minorities.

Heteronormative Attitudes

Sue (2010) suggests that individuals who identify as heterosexual often have difficulty considering sexual minority experiences, including sexual violence, due to heteronormative[7] and heterosexist[8] social norms (Sue, 2010). Heteronormativity "is a

[7] Heteronormative is defined as the assumption that heterosexuality is the norm and viewed as "natural" (Habarth, 2015).
[8] In relation to sexual violence, heterosexist refers to the assumption that sexual violence victims are women (Potter et al., 2012).

form of violence deeply embedded in our individual and group psyches, social relations, identities, social institutions, and cultural landscape" (Yep, 2002, p. 168), and heteronormative language (e.g., homophobic language) and misogonistic[9] language is often used to regulate conformity within the social norms surrounding the expression of sexuality (Romeo et al., 2017). Thus, it is possible that in instances of sexual violence, heterosexual bystanders may view problematic situations through a heteronormative lens and fail to interpret such situations as requiring intervention. Indeed, research has found that heterosexual high school students were less likely to engage in bystander helping behaviors in instances of harassment targeting sexual minority youth (Wernick et al., 2013). Morevoer, individuals with higher levels of heteronormative attitudes, such as those with misogynistic beliefs, are less likely to engage in bystander intervention behaviors in sexual violence situations (Leone et al., 2017b).

Additionally, heteronormative attitudes and heterosexist themes are abundant in the sexual violence literature, as sexual violence is most often discussed in terms of heterosexual (male to female) perpetration and victimization (Potter et al., 2012). While there is a dearth of research examining the sexual violence beliefs held by individuals who identify as sexual minorities, one study did find that sexual minority samples viewed sexual violence as an issue more commonly faced by individuals who identify as heterosexual (Ollen et al., 2017). This finding further emphasizes the heteronormative and heterosexist attitudes expressed in society regarding sexual violence.

[9] Misogynistic norms are defined by Leone and Parrott (2019b) as disrespectful behaviors and hostile sexism towards women.

Unfortunately, research indicates that the sexual orientation of survivors of sexual violence results in increased victim blame by bystanders (Wakelin & Long, 2003). For example, in a sample of heterosexual participants, increased blame was attributed to gay male sexual violence victims compared to heterosexual males and lesbian women (Wakelin & Long, 2003). Moreover, males are less likely to label assaults as rape when the victim is a lesbian woman or a heterosexual male, while females are less likely to label assaults as rape when the victim is a gay male (Ford et al., 1998). Interestingly, in one recent study, no statistically significant differences were found for attributing blame to a heterosexual, lesbian, or bisexual victim whose sexual identities were specified, as each were viewed to be similarly at fault for the sexual violence situation (Morrison & Pederson, 2020). However, when compared to victims whose sexual identity was not specified, victims who were specified to be bisexual and heterosexual were viewed as more responsible for the sexual violence (Morrison & Pederson, 2020). Given these findings as a whole, it is likely that the perceived sexual orientation of a perpetrator and victim will affect bystanders' perceptions of whether a situation requires intervention, and whether intervention will actually occur. This discrepancy may be especially true in sexual violence situations.

These aforementioned findings suggest that heteronormative attitudes and bias against sexual minorities are likely to play a role in bystanders' perceptions of sexual violence and should be further investigated. It is clear that an inclusive approach to prevention of sexual violence which includes sexual minorities is lacking in the extant literature and is critically needed given their increased risk of sexual violence.

Research, prevention, and intervention approaches need to focus on all types of relationships and potential sexual violence situations to be most effective.

Rape Attitudes and Beliefs

Rape and sexual violence supportive attitudes and beliefs, often referred to as rape myths, are defined as "prejudicial, stereotyped, or false beliefs about rape, rape victims, and rapists" (Burt, 1980, p. 217) and tend to create "a climate hostile to rape victims" (Burt, 1980, p. 217). Rape supportive attitudes include beliefs justifying having sex with women[10] without their consent, believing that sexual violence does not harm the victim, believing that victims are responsible for sexual violence due to their perceived provocative actions or appearances, approving of getting others drunk to make them more vulnerable, and believing that women are sexual objects, among others (Burgess, 2007). Importantly, individuals who endorse higher levels of rape supportive attitudes and beliefs are less likely to identify a sexual violence situation as being problematic or to state that the situation confers risk to the victim, thus inhibiting the first and second steps of the bystander model (Leone et al., 2020).

Such findings are alarming given that the current culture in the United States tends to endorse rape and sexual violence supportive attitudes and societal norms (McMahon & Banyard, 2012). Moreover, students often report that "rape culture," or the normalization of sexual violence (e.g., "slut shaming," blaming the victim), is prevalent on college campuses and serves as a deterrent to reporting sexual violence (Schwarz et al., 2017). Such findings are important given that bystander intervention

[10] In this section, rape myths refer to women as victims, rather than using sexual minority inclusive terms. This is because measures regarding rape myths and attitudes in the present study use the term "woman" and "women." Measures have not yet been created or validated using sexual minority inclusive terms in relation to sexual violence beliefs.

behaviors and intentions are predicted by social norms (McMahon, 2015). Not surprisingly then, the acceptance of rape myths and higher rape supportive attitudes are associated with fewer intervention behaviors in sexual violence situations (Banyard, 2011). Moreover, greater endorsement of rape myths is associated with increased victim blaming (Grubb & Turner, 2012), while lower levels of rape myth acceptance is associated with greater blame attributed to male perpetrators of sexual violence (Ayala et al., 2018).

In relation to victim blaming, alcohol consumption by the potential victim in a sexual violence situation impacts bystanders' perception of responsibility (Pugh et al., 2016). Specifically, Pugh and colleagues (2016) found that women who were perceived to be voluntarily intoxicated were viewed as having increased responsibility for their assault. Similarly, consuming alcohol in a college environment is often viewed as an indicator for wanting to engage in sexual situations, thus bystanders often do not view these situations as needing intervention (Pugh et al., 2016). Interestingly, respondents in the aforementioned study focused on female victims and thus findings are not generalizable to all instances of sexual violence involving sexual minority individuals. Given the association between drinking contexts, sexual violence, and bystander intervention, it is again alarming that research has not investigated these factors in relation to sexual minority experiences.

Alcohol Beliefs and Behaviors

Abbey (2002) suggests that approximately half of all sexual violence incidents involve the use of alcohol. Such incidents are more likely to occur between college students that have casual relationships and between college students spending time

together in a drinking environment (e.g., a bar or college party; Abbey, 2002; Testa & Cleveland, 2017). Within these contexts, when a victim has been consuming alcohol, intoxicated bystanders are more likely to perceive them to be responsible for the situation or to view them as less worthy of help (Leone et al., 2017a). Further, men report being less likely to notice risk cues for sexual violence if they are intoxicated, yet report that if they were intoxicated *and* noticed risk cues, they would be more likely to intervene (Oesterle et al., 2018). At the same time, college students often have a difficult time defining and recognizing both verbal and non-verbal cues of consent in general (Bartelt & Grimes, 2018; Burnett et al., 2009). Therefore, their perception of problematic situations is likely impacted by contextual factors such as being in a drinking environment and the use of alcohol by both bystanders and others.

Moreover, while limited research has investigated the effects of alcohol as a barrier to bystander intervention, Orchowski et al. (2016) suggest that heavy drinking behavior in males is related to lower positive attitudes towards bystander behavior, with sexist beliefs, engagement in sexually coercive actions, and perceived peer approval of sexual aggression mediating the relationship. Additionally, Orchowski et al. (*in press*) found that among a sample of heavy drinking college men, bystander intervention intentions were negatively correlated with heavy alcohol use and experiencing alcohol-related consequences. Meanwhile, heavy drinking college men engaging in strategies to limit their alcohol use (compared to heavy drinking college men not engaging in such strategies), endorsed greater bystander intervention intentions (Orchowski et al., *in press*). At the same time, drinking motives (i.e., drinking to cope, drinking for enhancement/to have fun) have been shown to be

significantly associated with both problematic drinking behaviors and sexual violence experiences (Lindgren et al., 2012). With these findings in mind and given the research indicating sexual minority individuals may be perceived as blameworthy when experiencing sexual violence (Wakelin & Long, 2003), it is likely that bystanders' attitudes and behaviors (e.g., motives for drinking) related to alcohol use may influence bystander intentions, yet previous research has not addressed this concern.

Present Study

The overall aim of the present study is to examine factors (i.e., relationship type of victim and perpetrator [lesbian, gay, heterosexual], bystander intentions, heteronormative attitudes, rape beliefs, alcohol beliefs and behaviors) impacting whether a written hypothetical sexual violence vignette will be viewed as consensual and assigning victim and perpetrator responsibility. Therefore, the present study will test the following hypotheses and explore the following objectives:

Hypothesis 1: Participants who read the sexual violence vignettes depicting a lesbian or gay relationship type dyad will rate the scenario as consensual compared to those who read the vignette depicting the heterosexual relationship type dyad;

Hypothesis 2: For each relationship type dyad vignette (i.e., lesbian, gay, heterosexual), greater responsibility will be assigned to the victim compared to the perpetrator;

Objective 1: To specify the measurement and structural component of the proposed structural regression model examining the relationship among

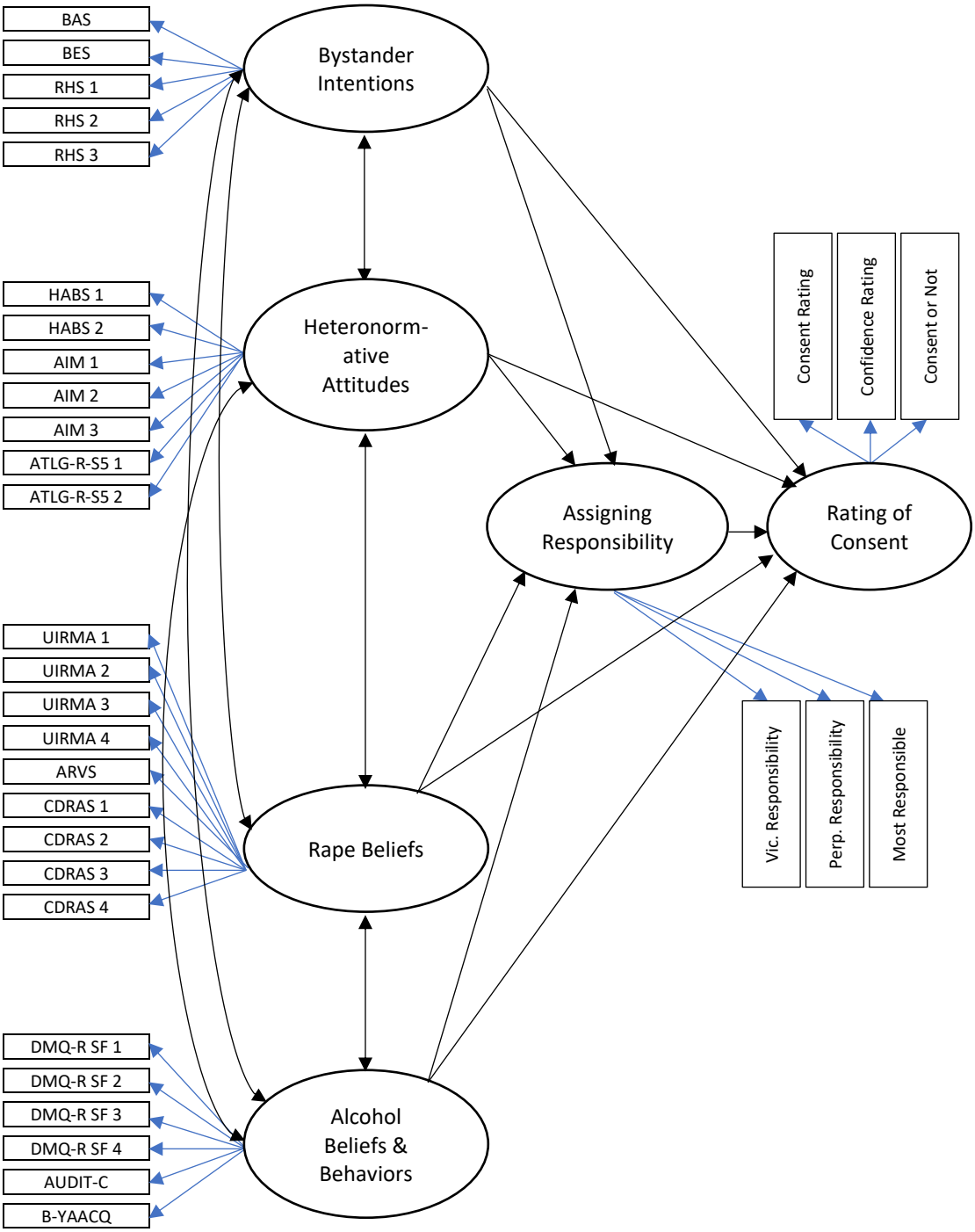
bystander attitudes, heteronormative attitudes, rape beliefs, and alcohol beliefs and behaviors on rating of consent, mediated by assigning sexual violence responsibility;

Objective 2: To test the invariance of the proposed structural regression model (see Figure 1) across the three relationship type dyad participant conditions (i.e., lesbian, gay, and heterosexual); and

Hypothesis 3: Across the three relationship type dyad vignette conditions, the association between bystander intentions, heteronormative attitudes, rape beliefs, and alcohol beliefs and behaviors on rating of consent, will be mediated by the degree of assigning victim and perpetrator responsibility.

Figure 1

Proposed Base Structural Regression Model



Note. This proposed structural regression model predicts rating of consent from bystander intentions, heteronormative attitudes, rape beliefs, and alcohol beliefs and

behaviors, with mediating effects of assigning responsibility. After identification of the measurement model and structural model, the proposed model will be estimated by each relationship type dyad condition and assessed for invariance across conditions. Observed/indicator variables are represented by rectangles, latent variables are represented by ellipses, curved or double ended arrows represent covariances/correlations, and straight arrows represent direct effects. Blue arrows represent factor loadings of indicators onto latent variables. Subscale indicator variables are numbered in the order they are presented in Table 2 (see *Measures*); BAS = Bystander Attitude Scale; BES = Bystander Efficacy scale; RHS = Readiness to Help Scale; HABS = Heteronormative Attitudes & Beliefs Scale; AIM = Ally Identity Measure; ATLG-R-S5 = Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale-Revised 5-Item Version; UIRMA = Updated Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale; ARVS = Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale; CDRAS = College Date-Rape Attitudes Scale; DMQ-R SF = Drinking Motives Questionnaire-Revised Short Form; AUDIT-C = Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test-Consumption; B-YAACQ = Brief-Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire; Vic. = Victim; Perp. = Perpetrator.

CHAPTER 2.

METHODOLOGY

Participants

Individuals were recruited to participate in an online 30-45-minute survey examining alcohol use and dating/relationship attitudes and beliefs; these were administered via Qualtrics (a data collection platform). To participate, interested individuals had to be 18-24 years old (i.e., "college-aged") and currently matriculated in an undergraduate degree program at a post-secondary institution. Participation was voluntary and no compensation was provided for completing the survey. Data was collected from September 2019 to March 2020.

The survey link was opened to the consent page 585 times. The following cases were excluded from all data analyses: 227 cases were missing one or more full survey measures or did not respond to any survey items, 31 cases were missing more than 30% of individual items on any one measure of interest, five cases indicated no age, four cases were individuals who reported their age as 17 years old (which sent them directly to the end of the survey and did not allow them to answer any survey items), 17 cases were individuals over the age of 24 years old (which sent them directly to the end of the survey and did not allow them to answer any survey items), and one case wrote "not applicable" for their age. Therefore, the present study retained a total of 300 participants who completed the majority of items on all measures of interest. Participants' mean age was 19.69 years (*SD* = 1.37, range = 18-24 years), and self-identified as women (77.7%, *n* = 233), men (21.0%, *n* = 63), gender non-binary (1.0%, *n* = 3), and transgender (0.3%, *n* =1). Participants self-identified as

heterosexual (84.0%, *n* = 252), bisexual (12.3%, *n* = 37), gay (1.0%, *n* = 3), and lesbian (0.3%, *n* = 1); 2.3% (*n* = 7) of participants reported that their sexual orientation was not listed on the survey. Sixty-one participants reported their sex assigned at birth as male (20.3%), 237 reported their sex assigned at birth as female (79.0%), and two participants chose not to respond (0.7%). Complete demographic characteristics are presented in Table 1.

Procedures

An advertisement containing the Qualtrics survey link (see Appendix A) was sent via email and listservs to faculty and/or staff at 23 colleges and universities within the United States; undergraduate and graduate research assistants collected information (e.g., department head emails, LGBTQ organizations, listservs) of post-secondary institutions in the United States. College or university representatives were asked to voluntarily share the survey recruitment message and link to undergraduate students within their programs. Additionally, we consulted with leaders of local sexual and gender minority social justice groups and programming to ensure the utilization of appropriate recruitment strategies for individuals who identify as sexual minorities for participation in the study (e.g., contacting leaders of LGBT student, campus, and community organizations concerning the distribution of the online survey information, inclusive language, and appropriate demographic questionnaire options). The survey recruitment message and link were sent to representatives of sexual and gender minority focused campus resource centers at colleges and universities in the United States to be voluntarily shared with students. Finally, the recruitment message and link were posted and shared on social media platforms (e.g., Facebook).

After participants received the recruitment message and clicked on the survey link embedded in the advertisement, they were brought to the informed consent page of the survey (see Appendix B); potential participants were informed that the survey was voluntary, that no compensation would be provided, that they could discontinue the survey at any time, and to contact the researchers or Institutional Review Board (IRB) with any questions or concerns. After reading the consent form, participants clicked the "next" button to indicate they met inclusion criteria and agreed to participate in the survey.

After agreeing to participate, participants entered their age; if they entered an age below 18 or above 24, they were sent directly to the end of the survey. Age-eligible participants then answered the question "Are you an undergraduate student?" by selecting yes or no; if they selected no they were sent directly to the end of the survey. Eligible participants were then able to complete a series of demographic questions. Next, the present study utilized a between-subjects experimental design. Using block randomization, participants were randomly assigned to one of three experimental groups in which they read a hypothetical sexual violence vignette depicting a situation occurring between a perpetrator and victim[11] at a college party. Participants were randomized to the following conditions: a lesbian relationship type dyad vignette (woman to woman; $n = 100$), a gay relationship type dyad vignette (man to man; $n = 96$), or heterosexual relationship type dyad (man to woman; $n = 104$). Block randomization selects participants into blocks (or subgroups) to be distributed across conditions at random enabling the number of participants per condition to

[11] For the present study, this is referred to as a relationship type dyad.

remain primarily consistent (Altman & Bland, 1999). After reading their assigned sexual violence vignette, participants responded to items and assigned ratings of sexual violence responsibility to the perpetrator and victim and rated whether the situation in the vignette was consensual. The vignette and rating questions were presented prior to the remaining survey items to attempt to reduce priming effects. Finally, participants completed the remainder of the survey, which included questionnaire items asking about bystander behaviors, heteronormative beliefs and attitudes towards individuals who identify as sexual minorities, beliefs about rape and sexual violence victims, and alcohol related behaviors and beliefs.

No identifying information was collected during the course of this study. At the end of the survey, participants were provided with a list of national resources to contact should they feel the need (i.e., National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, National Suicide Prevention TEXT-Line, Trans Lifeline, RAINN National Sexual Assault Hotline, National Alliance on Mental Illness Helpline, National Domestic Violence Hotline, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Helpline). The present study and procedures were approved by the University of Rhode Island IRB.

Table 1

Sample Demographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Full Sample		Lesbian RTD		Gay RTD		Heterosexual RTD	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Current year in school								
First	69	23.0	23	23.0	24	25.0	22	21.2
Second	83	27.7	27	27.0	28	29.2	28	26.9
Third	83	27.7	25	25.0	29	30.2	29	27.9
Fourth	56	18.7	21	21.0	13	13.5	22	21.2
Fifth or more	9	3.0	4	4.0	2	2.1	3	2.9
Race [a]								
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	2.0	3	3.0	3	3.1	0	0
Asian	24	8.0	8	8.0	11	11.5	5	4.8
Black or African American	15	5.0	2	2.0	5	5.2	8	7.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	257	85.7	86	86.0	78	81.3	93	89.4
Not listed	15	5.0	6 [b]	6.0	6 [c]	6.3	3 [d]	2.9
Ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino	31	10.3	9	9.0	14	14.6	8	7.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	267	89.0	90	90.0	81	84.4	96	92.3
Missing	2	0.7	1	1.0	1	1.0	0	0
Current gender identity								
Man	63	21.0	18	18.0	19	19.8	26	25.0
Woman	233	77.7	80	80.0	76	79.2	77	74.0
Transgender	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
Non-binary	3	1.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	0	0
Sex assigned at birth								
Male	61	20.3	17	17.0	18	18.8	26	25.0
Female	237	79.0	83	83.0	76	79.2	78	75.0
Missing	2	0.7	0	0	2	2.1	0	0
Sexual orientation								
Heterosexual	252	84.0	83	83.0	79	82.3	90	86.5
Gay	3	1.0	0	0	2	2.1	1	1.0
Lesbian	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
Bisexual	37	12.3	14	14.0	12	12.5	11	10.6
Not listed	7	2.3	3 [e]	3.0	3 [f]	3.1	1 [g]	1.0

Characteristic	Full Sample		Lesbian RTD		Gay RTD		Heterosexual RTD	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Current relationship status								
Do not date	9	3.0	4	4.0	3	3.1	2	1.9
Single	130	43.3	36	36.0	43	44.8	51	49.0
Casually dating	46	15.3	19	19.0	14	14.6	13	12.5
Long-term relationship (>6 months)	103	34.3	38	38.0	31	32.3	34	32.7
Cohabitating	5	1.7	0	0	3	3.1	2	1.9
Engaged	2	0.7	0	0	2	2.1	0	0
Married/Living as married	4	1.3	3	3.0	0	0	1	1.0
Divorced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Widowed	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
Current living location								
Residence hall	106	35.3	38	38.0	33	34.4	35	33.7
Fraternity/Sorority house	22	7.3	5	5.0	10	10.4	7	6.7
House/apartment on campus (not commuting)	24	8.0	3	3.0	9	9.4	12	11.5
House/apartment off campus (commuting)	148	49.3	54	54.0	44	45.8	50	48.1
Currently live with								
With roommates	217	72.3	71	71.0	64	66.7	82	78.8
Alone	21	7.0	5	5.0	10	10.4	6	5.8
Parent(s) or other family	51	17.0	19	19.0	18	18.8	14	13.5
Not listed	11	3.7	5	5.0	4	4.2	2	1.9
Member of social fraternity/sorority								
Yes	77	25.7	26	26.0	27	28.1	24	23.1
No	211	70.3	70	70.0	67	69.8	74	71.2
No, currently "rushing"	7	2.3	2	2.0	1	1.0	4	3.8
No, but was previously	5	1.7	2	2.0	1	1.0	2	1.9
Intercollegiate athlete								
Yes	27	9.0	3	3.0	6	6.3	18	17.3
No	264	88.0	91	91.0	89	92.7	84	80.8
No, but was previously	8	2.7	6	6.0	1	1.0	1	1.0
Missing	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	1	1.0

Characteristic	Full Sample		Lesbian RTD		Gay RTD		Heterosexual RTD	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Highest level of parent/guardian education								
Some high school	11	3.7	4	4.0	3	3.1	4	3.8
High school	27	9.0	11	11.0	9	9.4	7	6.7
Some college	50	16.7	19	19.0	15	15.6	16	15.4
College	112	37.3	39	39.0	34	35.4	39	37.5
Advanced graduate degree	97	32.3	27	27.0	33	34.4	37	35.6
Not sure	3	1.0	0	0	2	2.1	1	1.0

Note. RTD = relationship type dyad; Full sample: $N = 300$; Lesbian RTD: $n = 100$; Gay RTD: $n = 96$; Heterosexual RTD: $n = 104$.

[a] Participants were asked to "choose all that apply" for race, thus the total count may not equal the sample size(s). [b] Of those assigned to the lesbian RTD vignette, one participant self-identified their race as Arab American, one as Boricua, one as Cape Veridian American, one as Brazilian, one as Lebanese, and one as Middle Eastern. [c] Of those assigned to the gay RTD vignette, one participant self-identified their race as Chicano, one as Egyptian, one as Hispanic, one as Hispanic/Latino, and one as Jewish. [d] Of those assigned to the heterosexual RTD vignette, one participant self-identified their race as Middle Eastern, one as Latina, and one as Hispanic. [e] Of those assigned to the lesbian RTD vignette, one participant self-identified their sexual orientation as Asexual, one as Questioning, and one as Unsure/Questioning. [f] Of those assigned to the gay RTD vignette, one participant self-identified their sexual orientation as Pansexual, one as Queer, and one did not type in a response. [g] Of those assigned to the heterosexual RTD vignette, one participant self-identified their sexual orientation as Queer.

Measures

Table 2 reports each proposed latent variable by the associated indicator variables. Appendix C reports the possible score ranges for each parent measure and associated subscales below. Cronbach's α was used to assess for internal consistency of the variables of interest within the current sample, with .90, .80, .70, .60, and .50, considered excellent, good, acceptable, questionable, and poor, respectively (George & Mallery, 2003, as cited in Howard, n.d.).

Demographic Variables

Demographic characteristic data were collected, including age, race, ethnicity, year in college, sex assigned at birth, gender identity, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, fraternity/sorority membership, athlete status, marital status, and living situation. See Appendix D for screening and demographic items.

Sexual Violence Vignettes

The written sexual violence vignettes were adapted from Ham et al. (2019). The written vignettes describe a hypothetical sexual violence scenario depicting subtle (e.g., ambiguous) sexual violence cues (e.g., provocative posters displayed, providing victim with unwanted alcohol, separating victim from group) from a bystander perspective. The vignettes differed only by the names of the victim and perpetrator indicating the different genders and gendered pronouns across relationship type dyads (i.e., woman and woman, man and man, man and woman). Specifically, in the lesbian relationship type dyad vignette the victim is called Megan and the perpetrator is called Amy, in the gay relationship type dyad vignette the victim is called Mark and the perpetrator is called Adam, and in the heterosexual relationship type dyad vignette the victim is called Megan and the perpetrator is called Adam. See Appendix E for the sexual violence vignettes.

Rating of Consent

Consent Rating. After reading the sexual violence vignette participants used a visual analog scale where 0% = Consent was not given and 100% = Completely consensual, to rate whether sex between the perpetrator and victim was consensual. Using the visual analog scale, participants slid a marker anywhere from 0% to 100%;

the marker was set to begin at 50% so that participants could move it above or below or keep their rating at 50%.

Confidence Rating. Participants used a visual analog scale where 0% = Not at all confident and 100% = Completely confident, to rate their own confidence in the Consent Rating they provided. Using the visual analog scale, participants slid a marker anywhere from 0% to 100%; the marker was set to begin at 50% so that participants could move it above or below or keep their rating at 50%.

Consent or Not. Participants were asked to "choose the MOST accurate answer" and selected one of two responses deciding whether the interaction between the perpetrator and victim was consensual (1) or not consensual (0). See Appendix F for Rating of Consent items.

Assigning Sexual Violence Responsibility

Victim Responsibility. After completing the Rating of Consent items, participants used a visual analog scale where 0% = [Victim's name] Completely Not Responsible and 100% = [Victim's name] Completely Responsible, to assess the extent to which participants' assign responsibility for the sexual violence encounter to the victim. Using the visual analog scale, participants slid a marker anywhere from 0% to 100%; the marker was set to begin at 50% so that participants could move it above or below or keep their rating at 50%.

Perpetrator Responsibility. Participants used a visual analog scale where, 0% = [Perpetrator's name] Completely Not Responsible and 100% = [Perpetrator's name] Completely Responsible, to assess the extent to which participants' assign responsibility for the sexual violence encounter to the perpetrator. Using the visual

analog scale, participants slid a marker anywhere from 0% to 100%; the marker was set to begin at 50% so that participants could move it above or below or keep their rating at 50%.

Most Responsible. Participants were asked to "choose the MOST accurate answer" and selected one of two responses deciding whether [Victim's name] (0) or [Perpetrator's name] (1) was responsible for what happened in the story. See Appendix G for Rating of Sexual Violence Responsibility items.

Bystander Intentions

Bystander Attitudes. The *Bystander Attitudes Scale* (BAS; Banyard et al., 2014) is a 51-item measure asking participants to rate the likelihood that they would engage in various bystander behaviors, using a 5-point Likert-type scale (1 = not at all likely, 5 = extremely likely). Items include "Call 911 and tell the hospital my suspicions if I suspect my friend has been drugged" and "If I hear what sounds like yelling and fighting through my dorm walls I knock on the door to see if everything is ok." A composite score was obtained by averaging item responses; higher scores indicate endorsement of a greater likelihood of engaging in prosocial bystander behaviors. The BAS has previously demonstrated excellent reliability (Cronbach's α = .94; Banyard et al., 2014). Reliability in the current sample was excellent (Cronbach's α = .95).

Bystander Efficacy. The *Bystander Efficacy Scale* (BES; Banyard et al., 2014) is a 14-item measure asking participants to rate their own confidence in their ability to perform various bystander behaviors using a scale from 0-100% confident (0% = can't do, 10% = quite uncertain, 50% = moderately certain, 100% = very certain). Items

include “Ask a friend if they need to be walked home from a party” and “Do something to help a very drunk person who is being brought upstairs to a bedroom by a group of people at a party.” A composite score was obtained by averaging item responses; higher scores indicate greater confidence. The BES has previously demonstrated excellent reliability (Cronbach’s α = .93; Banyard et al., 2014). Reliability in the current sample was good (Cronbach’s α = .88).

Readiness to Help. The *Readiness to Help Scal*e (RHS; Banyard et al., 2014) is a 36-item measure, asking participants to rate their level of readiness to help in various bystander situations involving sexual abuse, intimate partner abuse, and stalking, using a 5-point Likert-type scale (1 = strongly disagree/not true at all, 5 = strongly agree/very much true). Items include “I don’t think sexual abuse is a problem on this campus” and “I think I can do something about intimate partner abuse.” A composite score and scores for three subscales (i.e., Action, Responsibility, and No Awareness) were obtained by averaging item responses. The Action subscale assesses the extent to which participants would take action to address the problem (e.g., sexual abuse), the Responsibility subscale assesses the extent to which participants would take bystander responsibility, and the No Awareness subscale assess participants’ lack of identification of the problem. For the present study, the items on the No Awareness subscale were reverse scored so that higher scores (on all subscales) indicate greater readiness to help in a bystander situation. The RHS has previously demonstrated good to excellent reliability (Cronbach’s α = .87-.93; Banyard et al., 2014). In the current sample, reliability for the global scale was good (α = .82), and excellent for the Action (α = .96), Responsibility (α = .92), and No Awareness (α = .90) subscales.

Heteronormative Attitudes

Heteronormative Attitudes. The *Heteronormative Attitudes and Beliefs Scale* (HABS; Habarth, 2015) is a 16-item measure asking participants to rate their agreement with beliefs and attitudes regarding sex, gender, and "normative" sexual behavior using a 7-point Likert-type scale (1 = strongly disagree, 7 = strongly agree). Items include "Gender is the same thing as sex," and "There are particular ways men should act and particular ways that women should act in relationships." Appropriate items were reverse scored so that higher scores on all items indicate greater heteronormative attitudes and beliefs. A composite score and two subscale scores (i.e., Essential Sex & Gender and Normative Behavior) were obtained by averaging item responses. The Essential Sex & Gender subscale assesses more conservative and authoritarian beliefs about sex and gender, and the Normative Behavior subscale assesses beliefs about "normative" sexual behavior (e.g., people should have intimate relationships with people of the opposite sex). The HABS has previously demonstrated acceptable to excellent reliability (Cronbach's α = .78-.92; Habarth, 2015). In the current sample, reliability for the global scale was good (α = .89), and excellent (α = .90) and acceptable (α = .73) for the Essential Sex & Gender and Normative Behavior subscales, respectively.

Ally Identification. The *Ally Identity Measure* (AIM; Jones et al., 2014) is a 19-item measure asking participants to rate their agreement regarding identification as an ally to sexual minority communities using a 5-point Likert-type scale (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree). Items include "I know of organizations that advocate for sexual minority issues" and "I have engaged in efforts to promote more widespread

acceptance of sexual minority people." A composite score and scores for three subscales (i.e., Knowledge & Skills, Openness & Support, and Oppression Awareness) were obtained by summing item responses. The Knowledge & Skills subscale assesses participants' knowledge of sexual minority resources, the Openness & Support subscale assesses participants' openness to learning about sexual minority groups and providing support to such groups, and the Oppression Awareness subscale assesses participants' awareness of the discrimination and prejudice sexual minority groups experience. For the present study, the items on the AIM were reverse scored so that higher scores indicate less identification as an ally to individuals who identify as a sexual minority on the global scale and subscales. The AIM has previously demonstrated good reliability (Cronbach's $\alpha = .88$; Jones et al., 2014). In the current sample, reliability for the global scale was excellent ($\alpha = .92$), good for the Knowledge & Skills ($\alpha = .87$) and Openness & Support ($\alpha = .87$), and acceptable for the Oppression Awareness ($\alpha = .78$) subscales.

Attitudes Toward Sexual Minorities. The *Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale, Revised 5-Item Version* (ATLG-R-S5; Herek & McLemore, 2011) is a 10-item measure assessing negative attitudes towards lesbian women and gay men using a 7-point Likert-type scale (1 = strongly disagree, 7 = strongly agree). Items include "Sex between two men is just plain wrong" and "Female homosexuality is a perversion." Appropriate items were reverse scored so that higher scores on all items indicate greater heteronormative attitudes. A composite score and two subscale scores (i.e., Attitudes Toward Gay Men and Attitudes Toward Lesbians) were obtained by averaging corresponding item responses. The ATLG-R-S5 has previously

demonstrated good reliability (Cronbach's α > .80; Herek & McLemore, 2011). In the current sample, reliability for the global scale was good (α = .84), and questionable for Attitudes Toward Gay Men (α = .65) and Attitudes Toward Lesbians (α = .65) subscales.

Rape Beliefs

Rape Myth Acceptance. The *Updated Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale* (UIRMA; McMahon & Farmer, 2011) is a 22-item measure asking participants to rate their agreement with various rape myths using a 5-point Likert-type scale (1 = strongly agree, 5 = strongly disagree). Items included "When girls go to parties wearing slutty clothes, they are asking for trouble" and "If a guy is drunk, he might rape someone unintentionally." A composite score and scores for four subscales (i.e., She Asked for It, He Didn't Mean To, It Wasn't Really Rape, and She Lied) were obtained by summing corresponding item responses. For the present study, the items on the UIRMA were reverse scored so that higher scores indicate greater acceptance of rape myths. The UIRMA has previously demonstrated good reliability (Cronbach's α = .87; McMahon & Farmer, 2009). In the current sample, reliability for the global scale (α = .95), It Wasn't Really Rape subscale (α = .92), and She Lied subscale (α = .91) was excellent, and was good for the She Asked For It (α = .89) and He Didn't Mean To (α = .81) subscales.

Attitudes toward Sexual Violence Victims. The *Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale* (ARVS; Ward, 1988) is a 25-item measure that has participants rate their agreement with various attitudes about victims of sexual violence using a 5-point Likert scale (0 = disagree strongly, 1 = disagree mildly, 2 = neutral, 3 = agree mildly,

4 = agree strongly). Items included “A raped woman is a less desirable woman” and “Women often claim rape to protect their reputations.” Appropriate items were reverse scored so that higher scores indicate more unfavorable attitudes towards victims. A composite score was obtained by summing corresponding item responses. The ARVS has previously demonstrated good reliability (Cronbach’s $\alpha = .83$; Ward, 1988). Reliability in the current sample was acceptable (Cronbach’s $\alpha = .79$).

College Date-Rape Attitudes. The *College Date Rape Attitudes Scale* (CDRAS; Lanier & Green, 2006) is a 20-item measure asking participants to rate various attitudes about dating situations using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly agree, 2 = agree, 3 = neutral, 4 = disagree, 5 = strongly disagree). Items include “If a woman asks a man out on a date then she is definitely interested in having sex” and “It is okay to pressure a date to drink alcohol in order to improve one’s chances of getting one’s date to have sex.” Appropriate items on the CDRAS were reverse scored so that higher scores indicate greater endorsement of date-rape supportive attitudes. A composite score and four subscale scores (i.e., Entitlement, Blame Shifting, Traditional Roles, and Overwhelming Sexual Desire) were obtained by averaging corresponding item responses. The Entitlement subscale assesses participants’ sense of entitlement to sex, the Blame Shifting subscale assesses participants’ belief that blame for sexual violence should be shifted onto the victim, the Traditional Roles subscale assesses participants’ belief in traditional gender roles, and the Overwhelming Sexual Desire subscale assesses participants’ belief that men are not able to control their behavior when aroused sexually. The CDRAS has previously demonstrated good reliability (Cronbach’s $\alpha = .86$; Lanier & Green, 2006). In the current sample

reliability was good for the global scale (α = .88) and the Entitlement (α = .87) and Blame Shifting (α = .83) subscales, and was poor (α = .59) and unacceptable (α = .47) for the Traditional Roles and Overwhelming Sexual Desire subscales, respectively.

Alcohol Beliefs and Behaviors

Drinking Motives. The *Drinking Motive Questionnaire Revised Short Form* (DMQ-R SF; Kuntsche & Kuntsche, 2009) is a 12-item scale measuring the frequency of participants' motives for drinking alcohol within the last 12 months using a 3-point relative frequency scale (1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = almost always). Items include "...because you like the feeling?" and "...so you won't feel left out?" A composite score and four subscale scores (i.e., Social, Coping, Enhancement, and Conformity) were obtained by summing item responses; higher scores indicate greater frequency of drinking motives. The Social subscale assesses participants' external positive reinforcement motives for drinking (e.g., to enjoy social gatherings), the Coping subscale assesses participants' internal negative reinforcement motives for drinking (e.g., to decrease worry and feel better), the Enhancement subscale assesses participants' internal positive reinforcement motives for drinking (e.g., drinking to have fun and get drunk), and the Conformity subscale assesses participants' external negative reinforcement motives to drink (e.g., to not feel left out). The DMQ-R SF has previously demonstrated acceptable to good reliability (Cronbach's α = .70-.83; Kuntsche & Kuntsche, 2009). In the current sample, reliability was excellent for the global scale (α = .90) and Social subscale (α = .91), good for the Coping (α = .87) and Conformity (α = .85) subscales, and acceptable for the Enhancement subscale (α = .79).

Alcohol Consumption. The *Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-Consumption* (AUDIT-C; Bush et al., 1998) is a 3-item measure asking participants about their alcohol consumption. Items include "How often did you have a drink containing alcohol in the past year?" where 0 = never, 1 = monthly or less, 2 = 2-4 times a month, 3 = 2-3 times a week, 4 = 4 or more times a week; "How many drinks did you have on a typical day when you were drinking in the past year?" where 0 = 0, 1, or 2 drinks, 1 = 3-4 drinks, 2 = 5-6 drinks, 3 = 7-9 drinks, 4 = 10 or more drinks; and "How often did you have 6 or more drinks on one occasion in the past year?" where 0 = never, 1 = less than monthly, 2 = monthly, 3 = weekly, 4 = daily or almost daily. Using the SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions (n.d.) scoring guidelines, a composite score was obtained by summing the item responses; higher scores indicate greater rates of heavy-drinking and/or active abuse or dependence. The AUDIT-C has previously demonstrated acceptable reliability (Cronbach's $\alpha = .75$; Bush et al., 1998). Reliability in the current sample was good (Cronbach's $\alpha = .82$).

Alcohol-Related Problems. The Brief-Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire (B-YAACQ; Kahler et al., 2005) is a 24-item measure asking participants to respond "Yes" (1) or "No" (0) to whether they have experienced a broad range of alcohol-related problems. Items include "I have felt very sick to my stomach or thrown up after drinking" and "I have woken up in an unexpected place after heavy drinking." A composite score was obtained by summing item responses; higher scores indicate experiencing a greater number of alcohol-related consequences. The B-YAACQ has previously demonstrated good reliability (Rasch model person

reliability = .82; Kahler et al., 2005). Reliability in the current sample was excellent (Cronbach's $\alpha = .90$).

Table 2

Proposed Latent Variables by Associated Indicator Variables

Latent Variable	Indicators	Measure Assesses	Higher Scores Indicate
Bystander Attitudes	Bystander Attitudes Scale	Likelihood of engaging in various bystander behaviors	Greater likelihood of engaging in bystander behaviors
	Bystander Efficacy Scale	Confidence in ability to perform various bystander behaviors	Greater confidence in ability to engage in bystander behaviors
	Readiness to Help Scale	Self-reported readiness to help in bystander situations	Greater readiness to help in a bystander situation
	Action	Extent that one would take action	Greater likelihood of taking action
	Responsibility	Extent that one would take responsibility to intervene	Greater likelihood of taking responsibility to intervene
	No Awareness	Lack of identification of sexual violence as a problem	Greater identification of sexual violence as a problem
Heteronormative Attitudes	Heteronormative Attitudes & Belief Scale	Agreement with various heteronormative attitudes & beliefs	Greater heteronormative attitudes
	Essential Sex & Gender	Conservative and authoritarian beliefs about sex & gender	Greater conservative and authoritarian attitudes
	Normative Behavior	Beliefs about "normative" sexual behavior	Greater "normative" beliefs about sexual behavior
	Ally Identification Measure	Degree of identification as an LGBTQ ally	Less identification as an ally
	Knowledge and Skills	Knowledge of LGBTQ resources	Less knowledge of resources
	Openness and Support	Openness to learning about & supporting LGBTQ groups	Less openness to learning about and supporting LGBTQ groups

Latent Variable	Indicators	Measure Assesses	Higher Scores Indicate
Heteronormative Attitudes (cont.)	Oppression Awareness	Awareness of discrimination experienced by LGBTQ groups	Less awareness of discrimination experienced by LGBTQ groups
	Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale – Revised 5-Item Version	Attitudes towards gay men and lesbian women	Greater heteronormative attitudes
	Attitudes Towards Gay Men	Attitudes towards gay men	Greater heteronormative attitudes toward gay men
	Attitudes Towards Lesbians	Attitudes toward lesbian women	Greater heteronormative attitudes toward lesbian women
Rape Beliefs	Updated Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale	Agreement with & acceptance of various rape myths	Greater agreement with & acceptance of rape myths
	She Asked For It	Acceptance of myths that women ask to be raped	Greater acceptance of myths that women ask to be raped
	He Didn't Mean To	Acceptance of myths that men don't mean to rape women	Greater acceptance of myths that men don't intend to rape women
	It Wasn't Really Rape	Acceptance of myths that the situation was not rape	Greater acceptance of myths that the situation was not rape
	She Lied	Acceptance of myths that women lie about being raped	Greater acceptance of myths that women lie about being raped
	Attitude Toward Rape Victims Scale	Agreement with various attitudes about victims of rape	Greater agreement with negative attitudes about rape victims
	College Date Rape Attitudes Scale	Agreement with attitudes about date-rape	Greater agreement with date-rape supportive attitudes

Latent Variable	Indicators	Measure Assesses	Higher Scores Indicate
Rape Beliefs (cont.)	Entitlement	Agreement that people are entitled to sex with their date	Greater agreement that one is entitled to sex
	Blame Shifting	Agreement that blame for rape should be put on the victim	Greater agreement that the victim is to blame
	Traditional Roles	Agreement with "traditional gender roles"	Greater agreement with adhering to traditional gender roles
	Overwhelming Sexual Desire	Agreement that men cannot control themselves when sexually aroused	Greater agreement that men cannot control themselves
Alcohol Beliefs & Behaviors	Drinking Motives Questionnaire – Revised Short Version	Frequency of various motives for drinking alcohol	Greater frequency of motives for drinking
	Social	External positive reinforcement for drinking	Greater external positive reinforcement for drinking
	Coping	Internal negative reinforcement for drinking	Greater internal negative reinforcement for drinking
	Enhancement	Internal positive reinforcement for drinking	Greater internal positive reinforcement for drinking
	Conformity	External negative reinforcement for drinking	Greater external negative reinforcement for drinking
	Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test - Consumption	Alcohol-consumption & heavy-drinking	Greater rates of heavy-drinking and/or active abuse or dependence
	Brief – Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire	Number of experienced alcohol-related problems	Greater number of alcohol-related problems
Rating of Consent	Consent Rating	Amount of consent given in the vignette	Greater consent was given in the vignette
	Confidence Rating	Degree of confidence in the consent rating	Greater confidence in the consent rating

Latent Variable	Indicators	Measure Assesses	Higher Scores Indicate
Rating of Consent (cont.)	Consent or Not	Whether consent was given or not	*Dichotomous forced choice*
Assigning Sexual Violence Responsibility	Victim Responsibility	Amount of responsibility f assigned to the victim	Greater responsibility assigned to the victim
	Perpetrator Responsibility	Amount of responsibility assigned to the perpetrator	Greater responsibility assigned to the perpetrator
	Most Responsible	Who was responsible	*Dichotomous forced choice*

Data Analytic Approach

Factor analyses and structural equation modeling analyses were conducted using M*plus* 7; all other analyses were conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics 25.

Preliminary Analyses and Descriptive Statistics

Variables of interest were checked for adherence to assumptions of normality and independence (skewness and kurtosis). Next, we assessed for the amount of missing data, with less than 5% missing data deemed acceptable (Graham, 2009); all analyses were conducted using listwise deletion to account for missing data. Then, psychometric properties (i.e., means, standard deviations, range of scores) were calculated for each measure global scale and subscale (if applicable).

Hypothesis 1: Participants who read the sexual violence vignettes depicting a lesbian or gay relationship type dyad will rate the scenario as consensual compared to those who read the vignette depicting the heterosexual relationship type dyad.

To investigate Hypothesis 1, the present study used binary logistic regression to examine the association between experimental condition and rating the situation as consensual or not (0 = not consensual, 1 = consensual); the heterosexual relationship type dyad vignette was the reference group as compared to lesbian relationship type dyad vignette and gay relationship type dyad vignette. The regression model was assessed using a log-likelihood test of fit (chi-square [χ^2]), followed by an examination of pseudo R^2 (effect size), with a value closer to 1 indicating a larger effect (IBM Knowledge Center, n.d.). Next, the odds ratios and their associated 95% confidence intervals ($CI_{95\%}$; Harlow, 2014) were examined to ascertain whether relationship type dyad condition (gay and lesbian as compared to heterosexual) influenced the odds of

rating the sexual violence vignette as consensual. To further assess Hypothesis 1, participants' consent ratings (0% = consent was not given, 100% = completely consensual) were compared across condition (heterosexual, lesbian, gay vignettes). Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was assessed for significant differences in mean scores at a level of $p \leq .05$, using listwise deletion of missing cases as suggested by Graham (2009). The ANOVA effect size (eta-squared [η^2]) was calculated by dividing the between groups sum of squares by the total sum of squares; with .01, .06, and .14 representing small, medium, and large effects, respectively (Ellis, 2010).

Hypothesis 2: For each relationship type dyad vignette (i.e., lesbian, gay, heterosexual), greater responsibility will be assigned to the victim compared to the perpetrator.

To examine Hypothesis 2, a series of paired samples *t*-tests were conducted to assess for significant differences ($p \leq .05$; $CI_{95\%}$) in mean scores for assigning responsibility to the victim (0% = victim completely not responsible, 100% = victim completely responsible) and to the perpetrator (0% = perpetrator completely not responsible, 100% = perpetrator completely responsible) within each relationship type dyad condition. Then, two separate one-way ANOVAs were conducted. The first examined significant differences ($p \leq .05$) in mean scores of assigning victim responsibility across condition (heterosexual, lesbian, or gay relationship type dyad vignette). The second ANOVA examined significant differences ($p \leq .05$) in mean scores of assigning perpetrator responsibility across relationship type dyad condition. The *t*-tests and ANOVAs used listwise deletion of missing cases as suggested by Graham (2009). Effect size estimates for *t*-test (i.e., Cohen's *d*) were calculated using

the output produced by SPSS in G*Power, with .20, .50, and .80 representing small, medium, and large effects, respectively (Ellis, 2010), and ANOVA effect sizes (η^2) were calculated by dividing the between groups sum of squares by the total sum of squares. ANOVAs with significant *F* statistics were further examined using Tukey's *post hoc* test to assess for significantly different pairwise comparisons between means (Abdi & Williams, 2010).

Objective 1: To specify the measurement and structural component of the proposed structural regression model examining the relationship among bystander attitudes, heteronormative attitudes, rape beliefs, and alcohol beliefs and behaviors on rating of consent, mediated by assigning sexual violence responsibility.

To investigate Objective 1, bivariate analyses and structural equation modeling were conducted.

Bivariate Analyses. First, Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients were calculated between indicator variables that comprises each latent variable (i.e., Bystander Intentions, Heteronormative Attitudes, Rape Beliefs, Alcohol Beliefs and Behaviors) to assess for multicollinearity ($r \geq .90$; Harlow, 2014; Kline, 2016). Then, point-biserial correlation coefficients were calculated to assess bivariate associations between continuous and dichotomous variables that comprise the mediating and outcome latent variables (i.e., Assigning Sexual Violence Responsibility, Rating of Consent). When conducting point-biserial correlations, the SPSS software produces a Pearson correlation coefficient using the dichotomous variable, as point-biserial and Pearson product-moment correlations are mathematically equivalent (DeCoster & Claypool, 2004). Listwise deletion was used for missing cases in both the Pearson

product-moment and point-biserial correlation analyses to ensure an equal number of valid cases per analysis within each correlation matrix.

Structural Equation Modeling. Following bivariate analyses, structural equation modeling was employed. The present study proposed a fully latent multiple group structural regression model (refer to Figure 1). The hypothesized model is assessed for identification: the structural regression model must have an identified measurement model[12] and a recursive structural model.[13]

Through confirmatory factor analyses, the measurement model is estimated with unstandardized parameters estimated freely to assess for identification and fit. First, global fit indices are examined with goodness of fit of the model assessed using the chi-squared (χ^2) statistic, which is examined for non-significance (χ^2 $p > .05$; Hooper et al, 2008). As indicated by Kline (2016), the chi-square statistic is sensitive to sample size, therefore the following fit indices are examined to further assess for goodness of fit for the measurement model:

1. The root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) and the associated 90% confidence interval ($CI_{90\%}$), with good fit indicated by a value of $\leq .05$, and values of .08 and .10 indicating fair and acceptable fit, respectively (Harlow, 2014);
2. The comparative fit index (CFI) with values that fall between 0 and 1, where values of .95 or greater are preferred (Harlow, 2014), and a value of 1 indicates best closeness of fit (Hooper et al., 2008); and

[12] The model must contain a minimum of two constructs (latent variables) comprised of at least two indicators (Kline, 2016).
[13] The disturbances, or residual variances, must not be correlated and must result in a unidirectional causal effect (Kline, 2016).

3. The standardized root mean square residual (SRMR) with values greater than .10 indicating a lack of goodness of fit (Kline, 2016) and a value of .08 or less indicating good fit (Hu & Bentler, 1999).

Next steps involve respecification of the measurement model through the removal of categorical indicators, removal of indicators with negative residuals, low loading factors ($r < .50$), examination and implementation of modification indices produced by M*plus* 7, and fixing the starting values of appropriate indicators.

Once the measurement model is adequately identified, the structural regression model is examined for identification as a recursive model. The parameters are set to estimate variance freely. Parameter estimates and goodness of fit indices (i.e., χ^2, RMSEA, CFI, SRMR) are examined for fit and model convergence. To account for iterative failure as suggested by Kline (2016), assuming a medium effect ($R^2 = .15$), the residual variances of each indicator of the latent variables can be fixed to be estimated with a starting value of .85. Finally, to examine the causal paths in the structural model, standardized path coefficients are examined for statistical significance ($p \leq .05$), with meaningful coefficients indicated by a minimum absolute value of $\geq .20$, and with an absolute value of $\geq .30$ preferred (Chin, 1998; Hoe, 2008).

Objective 2: To test the invariance of the proposed structural regression model across the three relationship type dyad participant conditions (i.e., lesbian, gay, and heterosexual).

Next, to investigate Objective 2, the structural regression model is estimated for each relationship type dyad and compared to the retained base model to examine how well the model fits across groups. Each relationship type dyad model is then

constrained, first fixing the indicators across the groups, followed by error variances, and finally across model paths from the predictor latent variables to outcome latent variables, and between latent variables. The model R^2 and Cohen's *d* for each relationship type dyad vignette group is evaluated through the shared variance between the independent variables and the outcome variables (Harlow, 2014) and the R^2 of the model is then evaluated to assess for an overall model effect size; R^2 values of .02, .13, .26, representing small, medium, and large effects, respectively (Ellis, 2010). To examine model invariance across relationship type dyad condition, the delta-CFI estimate (ΔCFI) is assessed, with a cutoff value of < .01 indicating a significant change in model fit (Desa, 2018; Hirschfeld & Von Brachel, 2014), and the ΔRMSEA and ΔSRMR are assessed with a cutoff value of < .015 indicating a significant change in model fit (Bialosiewicz et al., 2013).

Hypothesis 3: Across the three relationship type dyad vignette conditions, the association between bystander intentions, heteronormative attitudes, rape beliefs, and alcohol beliefs and behaviors on rating of consent, will be mediated by the degree of assigning victim and perpetrator responsibility.

If the model does not result in identification (the structural regression model does not have an identified measurement model and/or a recursive structural model), Hypothesis 3 would use a series of mediation analyses to assess the indirect effect of assigning responsibility on the association between the predictor variables and Consent Rating. First, based on the underlying theory of the proposed research and the good to excellent reliability in the current sample, the independent variables of bystander attitudes (i.e., BAS; likelihood to engage in various intervention behaviors),

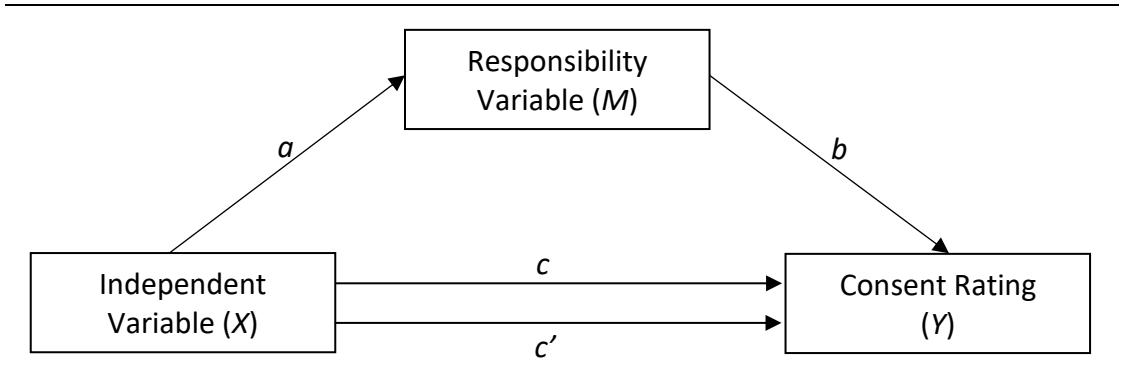
heteronormative attitudes (i.e., HABS), rape myth acceptance (i.e., UIRMA), and alcohol related problems (i.e., B-YAACQ), would be retained for further analyses in conjunction with the dependent variable of Consent Rating and mediator variables of Victim Responsibility and Perpetrator Responsibility. These associations would be examined first within the full sample, such that independent variables that are significantly correlated (Pearson product-moment correlation $p \leq .05$) with both 1) Consent Rating (i.e., the dependent variable) and 2) at least one mediator variables (i.e., Victim Responsibility, Perpetrator Responsibility), would be entered into individual mediation models to assess the indirect effect of the mediator on the association between the predictor and outcome variables. Next, within each relationship type dyad condition (i.e., lesbian, gay, heterosexual), independent variables that are significantly correlated (Pearson product-moment correlation $p \leq .05$) with both 1) Consent Rating and 2) at least one mediator variable (i.e., Victim Responsibility, Perpetrator Responsibility), would be entered into mediation models to assess the indirect effect of the mediator on the association between the predictor and outcome variables. Further, within the full sample and each relationship type dyad condition, predictor variables that are significantly correlated with 1) the dependent variable and 2) both mediator variables, would be entered into a parallel multiple mediator model, as suggested by Hayes (2018).

Per Hypothesis 3, it is expected that the association between the independent variables and Consent Rating would be mediated by assigning sexual violence responsibility. Mediation analyses would be conducted using Model 4 of the PROCESS macro version 3.3 (Hayes, 2019) in SPSS. In accordance with the

PROCESS macro methodology, bootstrapping would be employed with 5,000 random samples produced from the observed covariance matrix to estimate bias-corrected 95% confidence intervals (Memon et al., 2018). Examining the unstandardized weights and significant *t*-statistic ($t > 1.96$, two-tailed, $p \leq .05$; Memon et al., 2018), the model (see Figure 2) would be assessed for a significant indirect effect indicated when the associated 95% confidence interval ($CI_{95\%}$) does not contain zero (Memon et al., 2018; Preacher & Hayes, 2004).

Figure 2

Proposed Model of the Indirect Effect of Responsibility on the Association between an Independent Variable and Consent Rating



CHAPTER 3.

RESULTS

Preliminary Analyses and Descriptive Statistics

Data were assessed for adherence to assumptions of normality. All indicator variables of interest were within normal limits for skewness (absolute value ≤ 3) and kurtosis (absolute value ≤ 10) as suggested by Kline (2016). Next, the amount of missing data was analyzed for each indicator variable of interest. All items for each measure were missing less than 5% of data, thus potential bias and loss of statistical power through listwise deletion are considered inconsequential (Graham, 2009). Table 3 presents the psychometric properties for the measure global scales and associated subscales for the indicator variables of interest in the current sample.

Table 4 presents the psychometric properties of Rating of Consent and Assigning Sexual Violence Responsibility indicator variables. Of interest, of the participants who read the lesbian relationship type dyad vignette, 72 (72.0%) endorsed that consent was not given (i.e., rated the scenario as 0% consensual) and one participant (1.0%) rated the scenario as 70% consensual. Twenty-seven (28.1%) of these participants assigned 0% of responsibility to the victim, while 12 (12.5%) assigned 100% of responsibility to the victim. Lastly, five (5.3%) of these participants assigned 0% of the responsibility to the perpetrator, while 41 (43.2%) assigned 100% of responsibility to the perpetrator.

Next, of the participants who read the gay relationship type dyad vignette, 61 (64.2%) endorsed that consent was not given (i.e., rated the scenario as 0% consensual) and one participant (1.1%) rated the scenario as 60% consensual. Twenty-

four (26.4%) of these participants assigned 0% of responsibility to the victim, while 16 (17.6%) assigned 100% of responsibility to the victim. Lastly, 10 (11.1%) of these participants assigned 0% of the responsibility to the perpetrator, while 39 (43.3%) assigned 100% of responsibility to the perpetrator.

Finally, of the participants who read the heterosexual relationship type dyad vignette, 69 (67.0%) endorsed that consent was not given (i.e. rated the scenario as 0% consensual) and one (1.0%) rated the scenario as 76% consensual. Thirty-eight (38.4%) of these participants assigned 0% of responsibility to the victim, while two (2.0%) assigned 100% of responsibility to the victim. No participants assigned 0% of the responsibility to the perpetrator; one participant (1.0%) assigned 38% of the responsibility to the perpetrator, while 57 (55.3%) assigned 100% of responsibility to the perpetrator.

When forced to choose between whether the scenario was consensual or not, the majority of participants who read the lesbian (98.0%) and gay (99.0%) relationship type dyad vignettes, and 100% of the participants who read the heterosexual relationship type dyad vignette, labeled the sexual violence situation as not consensual. Finally, when forced to choose between whether the victim or perpetrator was responsible for what happened in the scenario, over two-thirds of those who read the lesbian (68.0%) and gay (71.9%) relationship type dyad vignettes endorsed the perpetrator as responsible, while nearly all of those who read the heterosexual relationship type dyad vignette (97.1%) endorsed the perpetrator as responsible (see Table 4).

Table 3

Psychometric Properties for Variables of Interest in Current Sample

Variable	Global (subscale) Item Count	*M*	*SD*	Range	α
Bystander Attitudes Scale	51	4.13	.50	2.57-5.00	.95
Bystander Efficacy Scale	14	80.75	14.03	39.64-100.00	.88
Readiness to Help Scale	36	2.98	.60	1.17-5.00	.82
Action	(12)	1.84	.95	1.00-5.00	.96
Responsibility	(9)	3.41	.83	1.00-5.00	.92
No Awareness	(15)	3.63	.70	1.40-5.00	.90
Heteronormative Attitudes and Beliefs Scale	16	3.08	1.18	1.38-6.63	.89
Essential Sex and Gender	(8)	3.36	1.63	1.00-7.00	.90
Normative Behavior	(8)	2.79	.97	1.75-6.25	.73
Ally Identification Measure	19	51.66	14.35	19.00-84.00	.92
Knowledge and Skills	(8)	24.83	7.19	8.00-40.00	.87
Openness and Support	(7)	18.10	6.34	7.00-35.00	.87
Oppression Awareness	(4)	8.73	3.38	3.00-20.00	.78
Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale – Revised 5-Item Version	10	2.26	1.19	1.00-7.00	.84
Attitudes Towards Gay Men	(5)	2.26	1.21	1.00-7.00	.65
Attitudes Towards Lesbians	(5)	2.25	1.20	1.00-7.00	.65
Updated Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale	22	39.32	16.37	22.00-110.00	.95
She Asked For It	(6)	9.93	5.22	6.00-30.00	.89
He Didn’t Mean To	(6)	13.12	5.09	6.00-30.00	.81
It Wasn’t Really Rape	(5)	6.97	4.05	4.00-25.00	.92
She Lied	(5)	9.34	4.62	4.00-25.00	.91
Attitudes Toward Rape Victims Scale	25	20.23	8.00	8.00-45.00	.79

Variable	Global (subscale) Item Count	*M*	*SD*	Range	α
College Date Rape Attitudes Scale	20	1.82	.50	1.05-3.40	.88
Entitlement	(5)	1.34	.56	1.00-3.60	.87
Blame Shifting	(6)	1.62	.64	1.00-3.67	.83
Traditional Roles	(3)	2.34	.81	1.00-4.33	.59
Overwhelming Sexual Desire	(3)	2.10	.77	1.00-4.67	.47
Drinking Motive Questionnaire – Revised Short Form	12	19.91	5.54	11.00-36.00	.90
Social	(3)	6.13	2.15	3.00-9.00	.91
Coping	(3)	4.21	1.61	3.00-9.00	.87
Enhancement	(3)	5.58	1.84	2.00-9.00	.79
Conformity	(3)	4.00	1.46	3.00-9.00	.85
Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test - Consumption	3	3.69	2.70	0.00-12.00	.82
Brief – Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire	24	5.31	4.98	0.00-23.00	.90

Note. For the College Date Rape Attitudes Scale there are more items on the global scale than comprise the subscales, thus subscale item counts are not equivalent to the global scale item count.

Table 4

Psychometric Properties for Rating of Consent and Assigning Sexual Violence Responsibility in Current Sample

Variable	*M*	*SD*	Range
Lesbian RTD			
Consent Rating (*n* = 100)	4.29	10.63	0.00-70.00
Confidence Rating (*n* = 100)	90.95	18.71	10.00-100.00
Victim Responsibility (*n* = 96)	35.27	37.81	0.00-100.00
Perpetrator Responsibility (*n* = 95)	74.71	35.04	0.00-100.00
Gay RTD			
Consent Rating (*n* = 95)	5.58	11.16	0.00-60.00
Confidence Rating (*n* = 95)	91.47	16.47	9.00-100.00
Victim Responsibility (*n* = 91)	33.70	38.19	0.00-100.00
Perpetrator Responsibility (*n* = 90)	75.41	34.73	0.00-100.00
Heterosexual RTD			
Consent Rating (*n* = 103)	4.99	12.71	0.00-76.00
Confidence Rating (*n* = 102)	91.35	18.82	4.00-100.00
Victim Responsibility (*n* = 99)	16.72	24.61	0.00-100.00
Perpetrator Responsibility (*n* = 103)	92.50	13.03	38.00-100.00
Variable	*n*		%
Lesbian RTD (*n* = 100)			
Not Consensual	98		98.0
Consensual	2		2.0
Victim Most Responsible	32		32.0
Perpetrator Most Responsible	68		68.0
Gay RTD (*n* = 96)			
Not Consensual	95		99.0
Consensual	1		1.0
Victim Most Responsible	27		28.1
Perpetrator Most Responsible	69		71.9
Heterosexual RTD (*n* = 104)			
Not Consensual	104		100.0
Consensual	0		0.0
Victim Most Responsible [a]	2		1.9
Perpetrator Most Responsible [a]	101		97.1

Note. RTD = relationship type dyad.

[a] One participant did not provide a response to the Most Responsible item.

Hypothesis 1

A binary logistic regression analysis (N = 300) was conducted to examine the first hypothesis that participants who read the lesbian and gay relationship type dyads would rate the sexual violence vignette situations as consensual compared to those who read the heterosexual relationship type dyad. Examination of the log-likelihood test of fit revealed poor model fit ($\chi^2(2) = 2.88$, $p = .238$) and the model demonstrated a small effect size (pseudo $R^2 = .050$). The examination of the odds ratios between relationship type dyad condition and rating of consent and the associated significance levels revealed no significant association between relationship type dyad condition and labeling the sexual violence situation as consensual or not (see Table 5). Next, a one-way ANOVA (n = 298) revealed no significant difference in Consent Rating mean scores across the relationship type dyad conditions ($F(2, 295) = 0.31$, $p = .738$; $\eta^2 = .002$).

Table 5

Binary Logistic Regression of the Association Between Relationship Type Dyad Condition and Consent or Not

RTD Vignette	*B*	*SE*	*p*	*OR*	95% CI
Lesbian	-16.65	3941.25	.997	.00	[.00]
Gay	.66	1.23	.591	1.94	[.17, 21.74]
Heterosexual					
Constant	-4.55	1.01	<.001	0.01	

Note. RTD = relationship type dyad; *OR* = odds ratio; italicized font indicates the reference group for comparison. Pseudo R^2 was calculated by averaging the Naglekerke R^2 (.090) and the Cox & Snell R^2 (.010).

Hypothesis 2

Three paired samples *t*-tests were conducted to examine the second hypothesis that for each relationship type dyad condition, participants will assign greater responsibility for the sexual violence situation to the victim compared to the perpetrator. For those assigned to read the lesbian relationship type dyad vignette (n = 93), *t*-test results revealed a significant difference with a medium effect (d = .584) between assigning victim responsibility and perpetrator responsibility ($t(92) = -5.63$, $p < .001$), with greater responsibility assigned to the perpetrator (M = 74.94, SD = 35.32) compared to the victim (M = 34.26, SD = 37.75). The difference between the two means was 40.68 (SD = 69.64, $CI_{95\%}$ = 26.34, 55.02).

For those assigned to read the gay relationship type dyad vignette (n = 89), a significant difference with a medium effect (d = .618), was found between assigning victim and perpetrator responsibility ($t(88) = -5.83$, $p < .001$), with greater responsibility assigned to the perpetrator (M = 75.13, SD = 34.83) compared to the victim (M = 32.21, SD = 37.28). The difference between the two means was 42.92 (SD = 69.44, $CI_{95\%}$ = 28.29, 57.55).

Finally, for those assigned to read the heterosexual relationship type dyad vignette (n = 99), results showed a significant difference with a large effect (d = 2.396), between assigning victim and perpetrator responsibility ($t(98) = -23.85$, $p < .001$), with greater responsibility assigned to the perpetrator (M = 92.29, SD = 13.23) compared to the victim (M = 16.72, SD = 24.61). The difference between the two means was 75.58 (SD = 31.53, $CI_{95\%}$ = 69.29, 81.87).

Next, to compare the level of assigning responsibility to the victim and to the perpetrator across the relationship type dyad conditions, two ANOVAs were conducted. The first ANOVA (n = 286) examined relationship type dyad conditions (i.e., lesbian, gay, heterosexual) as the between subjects variable by Victim Responsibility as the within subjects variable. Results revealed a significant difference with a medium effect (η^2 = .059), across the relationship type dyad conditions on assigning victim responsibility (F(2, 283) = 8.93, p < .001). Specifically, Tukey's *post hoc* test showed those participants who read the heterosexual relationship type dyad vignette assigned significantly less responsibility to the victim (M = 16.72, SD = 24.61) compared to those who read the lesbian relationship type dyad vignette (M = 35.27, SD = 37.81, p <.001) and those that read the gay relationship type dyad vignette (M = 33.70, SD = 38.19, p = .002). No statistically significant difference in assigning responsibility to the victim was found between those who read the lesbian relationship type dyad vignette and the gay relationship type dyad vignette (p = .947).

The second ANOVA (n = 288) examined relationship type dyad conditions (i.e., lesbian, gay, heterosexual) as the between subjects variable by Perpetrator Responsibility as the within subjects variable. Results revealed a significant difference with a medium effect (η^2 = .077), across relationship type dyad conditions on assigning perpetrator responsibility (F(2, 285) = 11.97, p < .001). Tukey's *post hoc* test showed that participants who read the heterosexual relationship type dyad vignette assigned significantly more responsibility to the perpetrator (M = 92.50, SD = 13.03) compared to those who read the lesbian relationship type dyad vignette (M = 74.71, SD = 35.04, p < .001) and the gay relationship type dyad vignette (M = 75.41, SD =

34.73, $p < .001$). No statistically significant difference in assigning responsibility to the perpetrator was found between the lesbian relationship type dyad vignette and the gay relationship type dyad vignette ($p = .985$).

Objective 1

To examine Objective 1, bivariate analyses (Pearson product-moment correlations and point-biserial correlations) and structural equation modeling were conducted to investigate the associations between bystander intentions, heteronormative attitudes, rape beliefs, and alcohol beliefs and behaviors on rating of consent, mediated by the degree of assigning responsibility to the victim and perpetrator.

Bivariate Analyses

Pearson product-moment correlations revealed significant positive linear associations between the proposed Bystander Intentions latent variable indicators (see Table 6). Then, Pearson correlation analyses revealed significant positive correlations between the proposed Heteronormative Attitudes latent variable indicators. The Attitudes Towards Gay Men and Attitudes Towards Lesbians subscales of the ATLG-R-SF were multicollinear with each other and to the global scale ($r \geq .90$; see Table 7). Therefore, the two subscales were not entered into the measurement model, rather the global ATLG-R-S5 scale was entered into the proposed structural regression model. Pearson correlations further revealed significant positive correlations between the proposed Rape Beliefs latent variable indicators. The She Asked For It subscale of the UIRMA and the Blame Shifting subscale of the CDRAS were found to be multicollinear with their respective global scales ($r \geq .90$; see Table 8). The UIRMA

and CDRAS global scales were therefore not entered into the proposed structural regression model. Finally, Pearson correlations showed significant positive correlations between the proposed Alcohol Beliefs and Behaviors latent variable indicators; no scales or subscales were multicollinear (see Table 9). Refer to Figure 1 for the proposed structural regression model.

Table 6

Correlations among Bystander Intention Indicator Variables

Indicator Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. BAS	-					
2. BES	.69**	-				
3. RHS	.46**	.39**	-			
4. RHS: Action	.23**	.20**	.73**	-		
5. RHS: Responsibility	.40**	.33**	.70**	.26**	-	
6. RHS: No Awareness	.41**	.34**	.76**	.23**	.44**	-

Note. N = 300; BAS = Bystander Attitude Scale; BES = Bystander Efficacy scale; RHS = Readiness to Help Scale.
** Indicates statistical significance at the .01 level (two-tailed).

Table 7

Correlations among Heteronormative Attitudes Indicator Variables

Indicator Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. HABS	-									
2. HABS: Essential Sex & Gender	**.95****	-								
3. HABS: Normative Behavior	.85**	.63**	-							
4. AIM	.50**	.47**	.43**	-						
5. AIM: Knowledge & Skills	.22**	.22**	.17**	.85**	-					
6. AIM: Openness & Support	.59**	.54**	.54**	**.90****	.59**	-				
7. AIM: Oppression Awareness	.53**	.50**	.46**	.74**	.39**	.69**	-			
8. ATLG-R-S5	.57**	.43**	.67**	.36**	.13*	.47**	.39**	-		
9. ATLG-R-S5: Attitudes Towards Gay men	.58**	.44**	.68**	.37**	.12*	.48**	.40**	**.99****	-	
10. ATLG-R-S5: Attitudes Towards Lesbians	.55**	.42**	.65**	.35**	.13*	.46**	.37**	**.99****	**.96****	-

Note. $N = 300$. Bold font indicates multicollinearity ($r \geq .90$) between scales and subscales; HABS = Heteronormative Attitudes & Beliefs Scale; AIM = Ally Identity Measure; ATLG-R-S5 = Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale-Revised 5-Item Version. * Indicates statistical significance at the .05 level (two-tailed); ** Indicates statistical significance at the .01 level (two-tailed).

Table 8

Correlations among Rape Beliefs Indicator Variables

Indicator Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. UIRMA	-										
2. UIRMA: She Asked For It	**.91****	-									
3. UIRMA: He Didn't Mean To	.79**	.57**	-								
4. UIRMA: It Wasn't Really Rape	.86**	.79**	.54**	-							
5. UIRMA: She Lied	.89**	.77**	.60**	.70**	-						
6. ARVS	.55**	.50**	.42**	.42**	.55**	-					
7. CDRAS	.50**	.44**	.40**	.38**	.51**	.74**	-				
8. CDRAS: Entitlement	.37**	.31**	.24**	.38**	.36**	.64**	.85**	-			
9. CDRAS: Blame Shifting	.49**	.47**	.34**	.36**	.52**	.71**	**.92****	.75**	-		
10. CDRAS: Traditional Roles	.42**	.37**	.35**	.27**	.43**	.57**	.74**	.50**	.61**	-	
11. CDRAS: Overwhelming Sexual Desire	.39**	.32**	.42**	.24**	.36**	.53**	.75**	.51**	.63**	.52**	-

Note. n = 299. Bold font indicates multicollinearity ($r \geq .90$) between scales and subscales; UIRMA = Updated Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale; ARVS = Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale; CDRAS = College Date-Rape Attitudes Scale.
** Indicates statistical significance at the .01 level (two-tailed).

Table 9

Correlations among Alcohol Beliefs and Behaviors Indicator Variables

Indicator Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. DMQ-R SF	-						
2. DMQ-R SF: Social	.88**	-					
3. DMQ-R SF: Coping	.74**	.49**	-				
4. DMQ-R SF: Enhancement	.84**	.75**	.47**	-			
5. DMQ-R SF: Conformity	.62**	.39**	.39**	.28**	-		
6. AUDIT-C	.74**	.72**	.49**	.74**	.27**	-	
7. B-YAACQ	.69**	.62**	.52**	.63**	.35**	.77**	-

Note. N = 300; DMQ-R SF = Drinking Motives Questionnaire-Revised Short Form; AUDIT-C = Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test-Consumption; B-YAACQ = Brief-Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire.

** Indicates statistical significance at the .01 level (two-tailed).

Next, point-biserial correlation analyses showed significant positive and negative correlations between the proposed Assigning Sexual Violence Responsibility latent variable indicators. No items were found to be multicollinear (see Table 10).

Table 10

Correlations among Assigning Sexual Violence Responsibility Indicator Variables

Indicator Variable	1	2	3
1. Victim Responsibility	-		
2. Perpetrator Responsibility	-.79**	-	
3. Most Responsible	.73**	-.69**	-

Note. n = 280; Most Responsible was coded where victim = 0, perpetrator = 1.
** Indicates statistical significance at the .01 level (two-tailed).

Further point-biserial correlation analyses revealed significant positive and negative correlations between the proposed Rating of Consent latent variable indicators. No items were found to be multicollinear (see Table 11).

Table 11

Correlations among Rating of Consent Indicator Variables

Indicator Variable	1	2	3
1. Consent Rating	-		
2. Confidence Rating	-.61**	-	
3. Consent or Not	.39**	-.13*	-

Note. n = 296; Consent or Not was coded where not consensual = 0, consensual = 1.
*Indicates statistical significance at the .05 level (two-tailed); ** Indicates statistical significance at the .01 level (two-tailed).

Structural Equation Modeling

First, to ensure an identified measurement model, the proposed base model latent variables were examined through confirmatory factor analysis in M*plus* 7.[14] The model was estimated using weighted least squares (WLS). WLS estimation was used as categorical indicators were entered into the model on two latent variables (Kline, 2016; Muthén & Muthén, 2010). Results indicated the weight matrix was not positive definite as the WLS estimator required a minimum sample size greater than the number of sample statistics; a minimum sample size of 559 participants would be required whereas the number of observations in the estimated model was 278. Therefore, the model was respecified removing the categorical variables (i.e., Consent or Not, Most Responsible). The Rating of Consent and Assigning Sexual Violence Responsibility latent variables were each identified with two indicators.

After removing the categorical variables from the model, the respecified measurement model with all continuous indicators was estimated using maximum likelihood (ML; Kline, 2016; Muthén & Muthén, 2010) with 278 observations. The latent covariance matrix was not positive. Examination of the unstandardized and standardized residual variances revealed a negative residual variance for Victim Responsibility. Additionally, the model demonstrated poor fit across global fit indices: $\chi^2(390) = 1573.93$, $p < .001$, RMSEA = .10, $CI_{90\%}$ = .10, .11, CFI = .75, and SRMR = .08. To address the negative variance/residual variance of Victim Responsibility on the Assigning Sexual Violence Responsibility latent variable, and in order to accept the

[14] Because the ATLG-R S5 subscales were found to be multicollinear during bivariate analyses, these were excluded from the measurement model and the ATLG-R-S5 global scale was entered into the measurement model.

most parsimonious model (Hayduk & Littvay, 2012), Victim Responsibility and Perpetrator Responsibility were removed from one latent variable, creating two single-indicator variables. This resulted in a partially latent measurement model. To specify the partially latent measurement model, the factor loadings and error variances were fixed to 1.0 and 0.0, respectively, for these two indicators in order to identify and appropriately scale the associated factors as single indicator latent constructs (Hayduk & Littvay, 2012; Kline, 2016).

The respecified model was estimated using ML, with 278 observations. The measurement model demonstrated poor fit across the global fit indices: $\chi^2(415) = 1933.66$, $p < .001$, RMSEA = .12, $CI_{90\%}$ = .11, .12, CFI = .72, and SRMR = .11. Examination of the standardized pattern coefficients revealed low loading factors ($r \leq .50$) on the Bystander Intentions, Heteronormative Attitudes, and Alcohol Beliefs and Behaviors latent variables. To address the low loading factors and to ensure the acceptance of the most parsimonious measurement model (Hayduk & Littvay, 2012), the subscales of measures on each latent variable were removed from the model and the associated global scales were entered into the model on the appropriate latent variable. The Bystander Intentions, Heteronormative Attitudes, Rape Beliefs, and Alcohol Beliefs and Behaviors latent variables were each identified with three indicator variables.

The respecified model was estimated using ML with 279 observations. The measurement model demonstrated improved fit: $\chi^2(85) = 220.62$, $p < .001$, RMSEA = .08, $CI_{90\%}$ = .06, .09, CFI = .93, and SRMR = .06. Examination of pattern coefficients revealed no low loading factors and modification indices were examined. To account

for correlated indicators across latent variables, correlational paths were added to the measurement model between the readiness to help and ally identification indicators, and between the Confidence Rating and bystander efficacy indicators. The model was estimated using ML with 279 observations and improved fit was found: $\chi^2(83) = 187.03$, $p < .001$, RMSEA = .07, $CI_{90\%}$ = .05, .08, CFI = .95, and SRMR = .06.

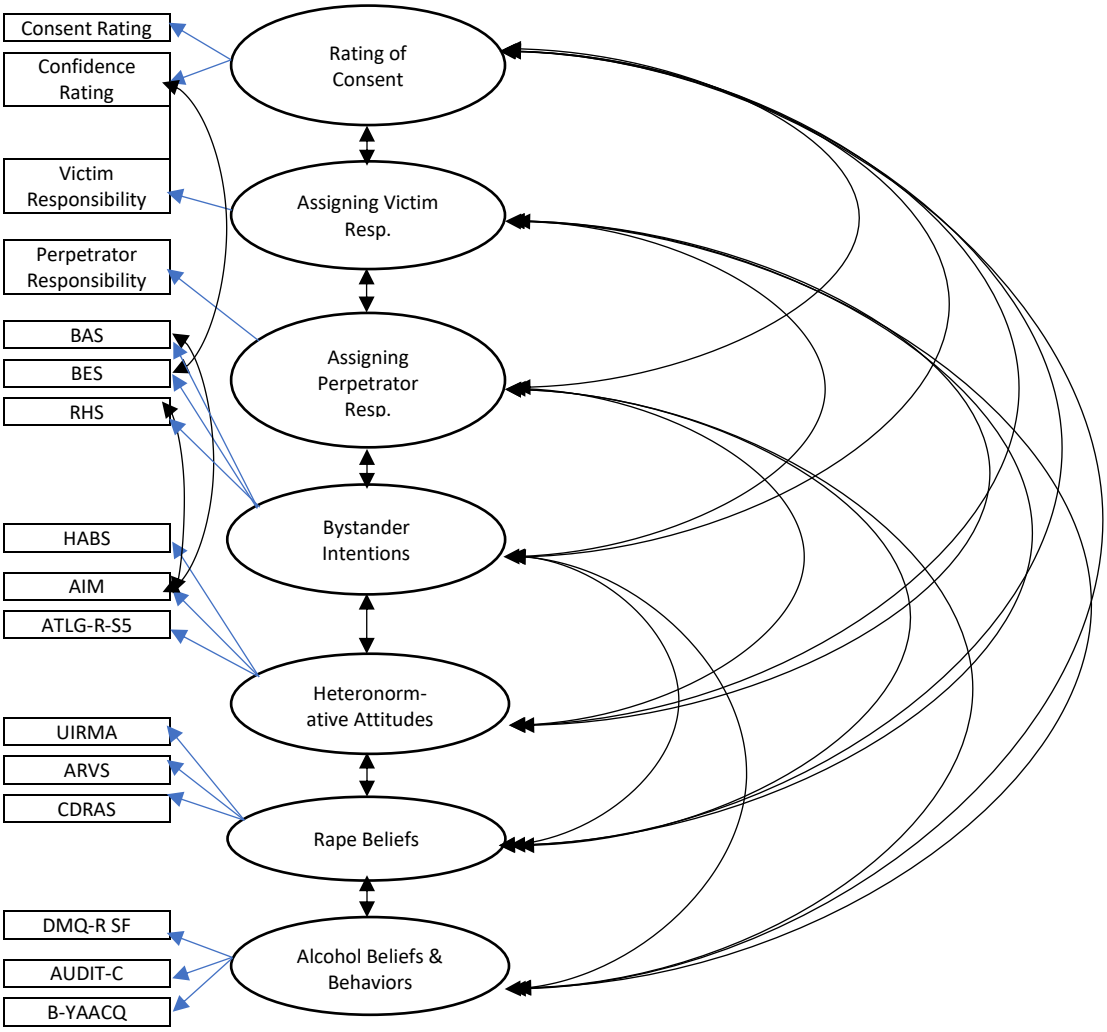
Next, modification indices were examined and one additional correlational path was added to the model between the bystander attitudes and ally identification indicators. The model was estimated using ML with 279 observations. The measurement model failed the χ^2 test of goodness of fit ($\chi^2(82) = 171.32$, $p < .001$). However, because χ^2 is sensitive to small sample sizes, additional global fit indices were assessed for appropriate fit (Kline, 2016). Examination of the global fit indices showed that the measurement model demonstrated acceptable fit:

1. the RMSEA (.06, $CI_{90\%}$ = .05, .08) indicates fair to good fit,
2. the CFI (.96) indicates good fit, and
3. the SRMR (.06) indicates good fit.

The measurement model was retained (see Figure 3); to simplify the presentation of the visual model, Table 12 presents the standardized ML estimates of factor variances and covariances. The R^2 values of observed variables are presented in Table 13, and ML estimates of pattern coefficients and residuals for the retained measurement model are presented in Table 14.

Figure 3

Retained Identified Base Measurement Model



Note. Observed/indicator variables are represented by rectangles, latent variables are represented by ellipses, curved and double ended arrows represent covariances/correlations, and blue arrows represent factor loadings of indicators onto latent variables; Syntax for the retained measurement model is presented in Appendix H. Resp. = responsibility; BAS = Bystander Attitude Scale; BES = Bystander Efficacy scale; RHS = Readiness to Help Scale; HABS = Heteronormative Attitudes & Beliefs Scale; AIM = Ally Identity Measure; ATLG-R-S5 = Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale-Revised 5-Item Version; UIRMA = Updated Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale; ARVS = Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale; CDRAS = College Date-Rape Attitudes Scale; DMQ-R SF = Drinking Motives Questionnaire-Revised Short Form; AUDIT-C = Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test-Consumption; B-YAACQ = Brief-Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire.

Table 12

Maximum Likelihood Estimated Standardized Parameter Variances and Covariances for the Retained Measurement Model

Parameter	Estimate	*SE*	*p*
Rating of Consent	1.000	.000	--
Assigning Victim Responsibility	1.000	.000	--
Assigning Perpetrator Responsibility	1.000	.000	--
Bystander Intentions	1.000	.000	--
Heteronormative Attitudes	1.000	.000	--
Rape Beliefs	1.000	.000	--
Alcohol Beliefs & Behaviors	1.000	.000	--
Rating of Consent ←→ Assigning Perpetrator Responsibility	-.270	.063	< .001
Rating of Consent ←→ Assigning Victim Responsibility	.326	.061	< .001
Rating of Consent ←→ Bystander Intention	-.211	.070	.003
Rating of Consent ←→ Heteronormative Attitudes	.265	.072	< .001
Rating of Consent ←→ Rape Beliefs	.464	.063	< .001
Rating of Consent ←→ Alcohol Beliefs & Behaviors	.156	.074	.036
Assigning Perpetrator Responsibility ←→ Assigning Victim Responsibility	-.782	.023	< .001
Assigning Perpetrator Responsibility ←→ Bystander Intentions	.088	.064	.170
Assigning Perpetrator Responsibility ←→ Heteronormative Attitudes	-.177	.065	.006

Parameter	Estimate	*SE*	*p*
Assigning Perpetrator Responsibility ←→ Rape Beliefs	-.184	.063	.003
Assigning Perpetrator Responsibility ←→ Alcohol Beliefs & Behaviors	-.086	.063	.170
Assigning Victim Responsibility ←→ Bystander Intentions	-.103	.064	.110
Assigning Victim Responsibility ←→ Heteronormative Attitudes	.261	.063	< .001
Assigning Victim Responsibility ←→ Rape Beliefs	.298	.060	< .001
Assigning Victim Responsibility ←→ Alcohol Beliefs & Behaviors	.067	.063	.284
Alcohol Beliefs & Behaviors ←→ Bystander Intentions	-.062	.072	.386
Alcohol Beliefs & Behaviors ←→ Heteronormative Attitudes	-.034	.070	.626
Alcohol Beliefs & Behaviors ←→ Rape Beliefs	.176	.066	.008
Rape Beliefs ←→ Bystander Intentions	-.374	.065	< .001
Rape Beliefs ←→ Heteronormative Attitudes	.677	.047	< .001
Heteronormative Attitudes ←→ Bystander Intentions	-.367	.069	< .001
Readiness to Help Scale←→ Ally Identity Measure	-.346	.059	< .001
Confidence Rating ←→ Bystander Efficacy Scale	.289	.073	< .001
Bystander Attitudes Scale←→ Ally Identity Measure	-.390	.121	.001

Note. ←→ represents variances and covariances between factors/indicators; *p* values are two-tailed.

Table 13

R^2 Values of Observed Variables

Indicator	Estimate	*SE*
Consent Rating	.736*	.104
Confidence Rating	.504*	.080
Victim Responsibility**	1.000	--
Perpetrator Responsibility**	1.000	--
Bystander Attitudes Scale (BAS)	.786*	.082
Bystander Efficacy Scale (BES)	.570*	.070
Readiness to Help Scale (RHS)	.199*	.049
Heteronormative Attitudes & Beliefs Scale (HABS)	.751*	.060
Ally Identity Measure (AIM)	.314*	.055
Attitudes Towards Lesbians and Gay Men Scale-Revised (ATLG-R-S5)	.434*	.056
Updated Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (UIRMA)	.362*	.052
Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale (ARVS)	.771*	.043
College Date-Rape Attitudes Scale (CDRAS)	.679*	.045
Drinking Motives Questionnaire-Revised (DMQ-R-SF)	.680*	.040
Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test-Consumption (AUDIT-C)	.818*	.035
B-Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire (B-YAACQ)	.731*	.038

Note. * indicates significance at the $p < .001$ level; ** indicates fixed estimate (1.000).

Table 14

Maximum Likelihood Estimates of Pattern Coefficients and Residuals for the Retained Measurement Model

Indicator	Pattern Coefficients				Error Variances			
	Unstandardized		Standardized		Unstandardized		Standardized	
	Est.	*SE*	Est.	*SE*	Est.	*SE*	Est.	*SE*
Rating of Consent								
Consent Rating	1.000	0.000	.858	.060	35.123	13.616	.264	.104
Confidence Rating	-1.291	0.192	-.710	.056	160.615	25.887	.496	.080
Assigning Victim Responsibility								
Victim Responsibility*	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	--
Assigning Perpetrator Responsibility								
Perpetrator Responsibility*	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	--
Bystander Intentions								
BAS	1.000	0.000	.887	.046	0.048	0.018	.214	.082
BES	24.666	2.762	.755	.046	81.684	13.097	.430	.070
RHS	0.615	0.094	.446	.055	0.270	0.025	.801	.049
Heteronormative Attitudes								
HABS	1.000	0.000	.867	.035	0.340	0.080	.249	.060
AIM	7.842	0.935	.560	.049	137.920	13.179	.686	.055
ATLG-R-S5	0.778	0.078	.659	.042	0.810	0.084	.566	.056

Indicator	Pattern Coefficients				Error Variances			
	Unstandardized		Standardized		Unstandardized		Standardized	
	Est.	*SE*	Est.	*SE*	Est.	*SE*	Est.	*SE*
Rape Beliefs								
UIRMA	1.000	0.000	.601	.043	167.824	15.545	.638	.052
ARVS	0.712	0.069	.878	.025	14.337	2.571	.229	.043
CDRAS	0.042	0.004	.824	.027	0.079	0.010	.321	.045
Alcohol Beliefs & Behaviors								
DMQ-R SF	1.000	0.000	.825	.024	9.868	1.127	.320	.040
AUDIT-C	0.532	0.031	.904	.020	1.320	0.241	.182	.035
B-YAACQ	0.933	0.056	.855	.022	6.705	0.866	.269	.038

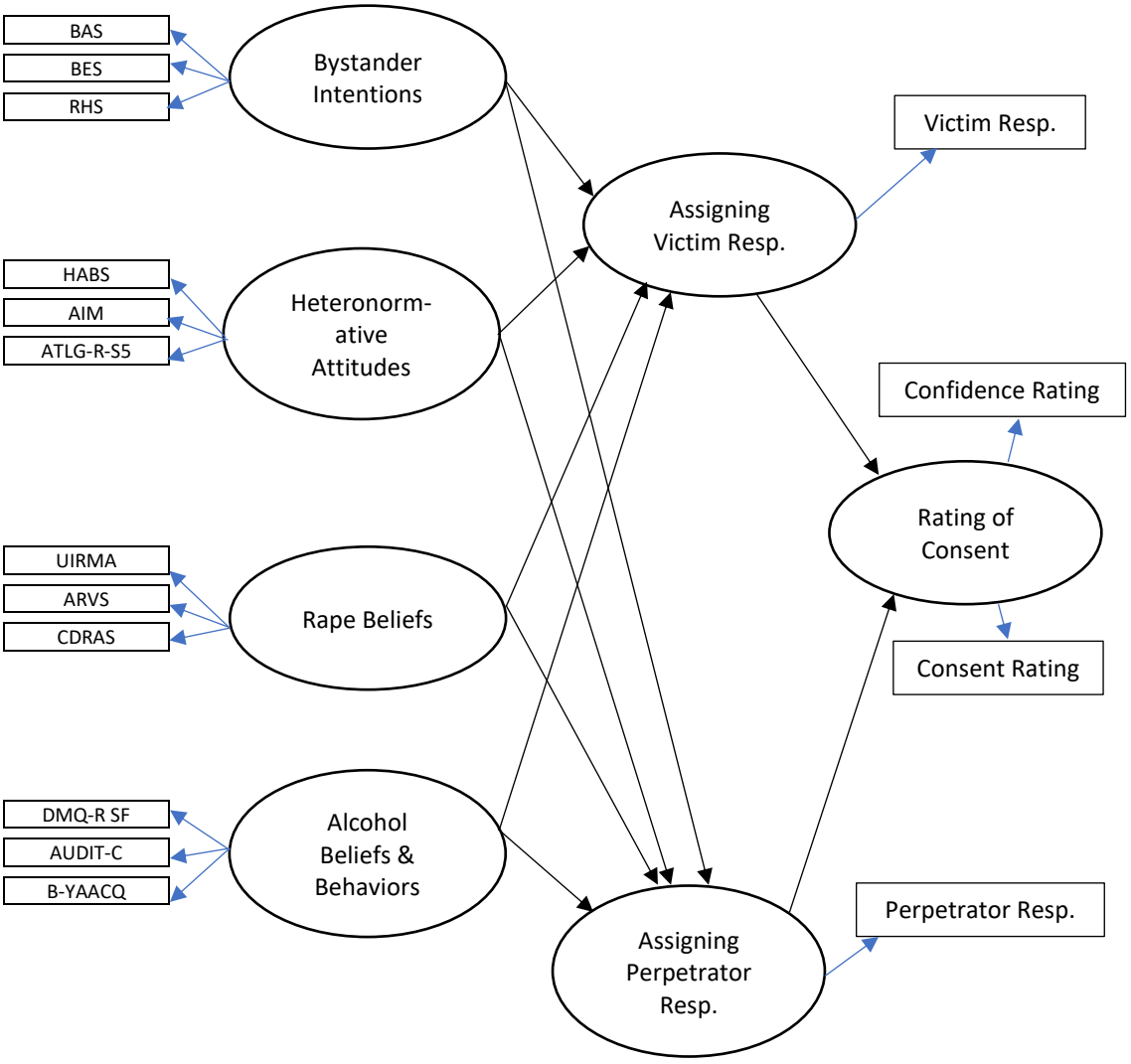
Note. All standardized pattern coefficients were significant at the $p < .001$ level; Est. = estimate; BAS = Bystander Attitude Scale; BES = Bystander Efficacy scale; RHS = Readiness to Help Scale; HABS = Heteronormative Attitudes & Beliefs Scale; AIM = Ally Identity Measure; ATLG-R-S5 = Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale-Revised 5-Item Version; UIRMA = Updated Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale; ARVS = Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale; CDRAS = College Date-Rape Attitudes Scale; DMQ-R SF = Drinking Motives Questionnaire-Revised Short Form; AUDIT-C = Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test-Consumption; B-YAACQ = Brief-Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire.
* indicates fixed estimate (1.000), thus no *p* value is provided.

Next, the structural component of the structural regression model, based on the retained measurement model, was estimated using ML with 279 observation, and parameters set to estimate variance freely. To specify the structural model, Rating of Consent was regressed on each latent variable and single-indicator constructs, and Victim Responsibility and Perpetrator Responsibility were regressed on Bystander Intentions, Heteronormative Attitudes, Rape Beliefs, and Alcohol Beliefs and Behaviors (see Figure 4).

Results showed the model did not converge due to exceeded iterations (default = 1,000). Iterations were increased to 10,000 and the model did not reach convergence due to exceeded iterations. Iterations were then increased to 50,000 and the model did not reach convergence as iterations were exceeded. Iterative estimations may fail to reach convergence due to inappropriate start values (Kline, 2016). Therefore, as suggested by Kline (2016), assuming a medium effect (R^2 = .15), the residual variances of each indicator of the four independent latent variables were fixed to be estimated with a starting value of .85. The resulting model did not converge as the iterations (50,000) were exceeded. Therefore, a recursive structural model was not identified and the structural regression model was not retained; Objective 2 could not be examined.

Figure 4

Structural Component of the Structural Regression Model Based on the Retained Measurement Model



Note. Observed/indicator variables are represented by rectangles, latent variables are represented by ellipses, blue arrows represent factor loadings of indicators on to latent variables, and straight one-ended arrows represent hypothesized direct effects. Of note, covariances/correlations are not presented in this visual model in order to highlight the proposed mediating effects of Assigning Victim Responsibility and Assigning Perpetrator Responsibility on Rating of Consent; Final syntax is presented in Appendix I. Resp. = Responsibility; BAS = Bystander Attitude Scale; BES = Bystander Efficacy scale; RHS = Readiness to Help Scale; HABS = Heteronormative Attitudes & Beliefs Scale; AIM = Ally Identity Measure; ATLG-R-S5 = Attitudes

Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale-Revised 5-Item Version; UIRMA = Updated Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale; ARVS = Attitudes toward Rape Victims Scale; CDRAS = College Date-Rape Attitudes Scale; DMQ-R SF = Drinking Motives Questionnaire-Revised Short Form; AUDIT-C = Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test-Consumption; B-YAACQ = Brief-Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire.

Objective 2

As the base structural regression model was not retained due to lack of convergence, the model could not be examined for invariance across the assigned relationship type dyad groups.

Hypothesis 3

Since Objective 2 could not be examined, mediation analyses were conducted to investigate the proposed mediation effects using the independent variables of bystander attitudes (i.e., BAS), heteronormative attitudes (i.e., HABS), rape myth acceptance (i.e., UIRMA), and alcohol-related problems (i.e., B-YAACQ), the dependent variable of Consent Rating, and the mediator variables of Victim Responsibility and Perpetrator Responsibility.

Full Sample

First, bivariate analyses (see Table 15) revealed a small, yet significant, negative correlation between bystander attitudes and Consent Rating (r = -.12, p = .042); bystander attitudes was not significantly correlated with either mediator variable. Second, heteronormative attitudes demonstrated small to medium significant positive correlations with Victim Responsibility (r = .23, p < .001) and Consent Rating (r = .20, p = .001), and a small, yet significant, negative correlation with Perpetrator Responsibility (r = -.16, p = .006). Third, analyses revealed small to medium

significant positive correlations between rape myth acceptance and Victim Responsibility ($r = .25$, $p < .001$) and Consent Rating ($r = .21$, $p < .001$); rape myth acceptance was not significantly correlated with Perpetrator Responsibility. Finally, the alcohol-related problems variable was not significantly correlated with Consent Rating, Victim Responsibility, or Perpetrator Responsibility.

Table 15

Correlations Among Variables of Interest for Mediation Analyses in the Full Sample

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bystander attitudes	-						
2. Heteronormative attitudes	-.24**	-					
3. Rape myth acceptance	-.22**	.42**	-				
4. Alcohol-related problems	-.09	-.002	-.04	-			
5. Victim Responsibility	-.07	.23**	.25**	.09	-		
6. Perpetrator Responsibility	.06	-.16**	-.10	-.11	-.78**	-	
7. Consent Rating	-.12*	.20**	.21**	.12	.30**	-.24**	-

Note. $n = 281$.
* Indicates significance at .05 level (two-tailed); ** Indicates significance at the .01 level (two-tailed).

Next, taking a systematic approach, independent variables significantly correlated with both the dependent variable and at least one mediator variable, were entered into mediation models to examine the indirect effect of the mediator variable on the association between the independent variable and dependent variable. Within the full sample, first, a parallel multiple mediator analysis was conducted to examine the direct and indirect effects of heteronormative attitudes and assigning victim and

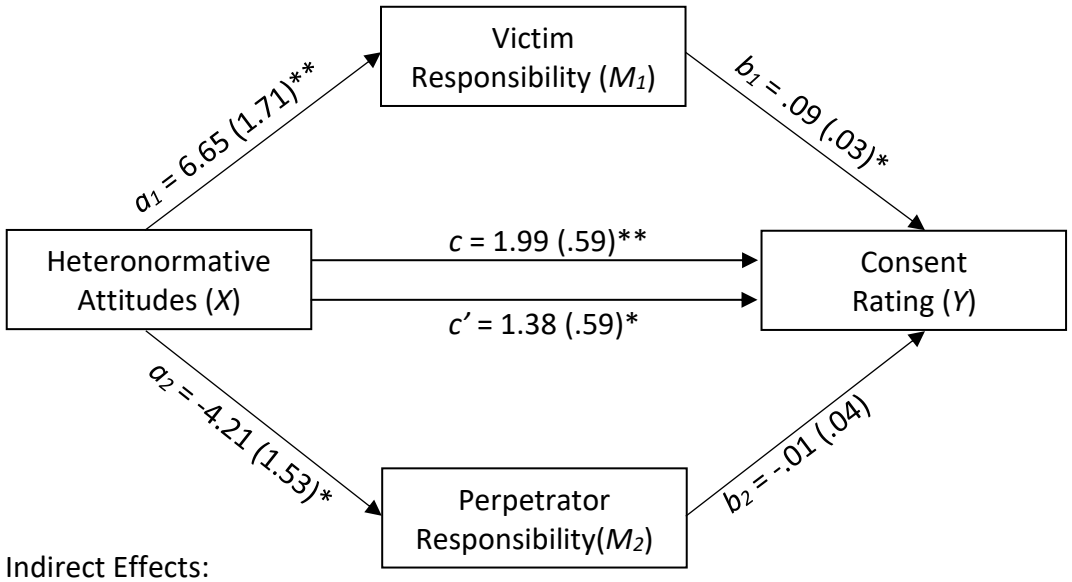
perpetrator responsibility on Consent Rating, as heteronormative attitudes was significantly correlated with both mediator variables and Consent Rating. Results revealed a significant association between heteronormative attitudes and Consent Rating (b = 1.99, SE = .59, t = 3.36, p < .001). The associations between heteronormative attitudes and Victim Responsibility (b = 6.65, SE = 1.71, t = 3.88, p < .001) and Perpetrator responsibility (b = -4.21, SE = 1.53, t = -2.74, p = .007), were significant. The association between Victim Responsibility and Consent Rating (b = .09, SE = .03, t = 2.82, p = .005) was significant, while the association between Perpetrator Responsibility and Consent Rating (b = -.01, SE = .04, t = -0.14, p = .888) was not significant. Lastly, examination of the direct effect of heteronormative attitudes on Consent Rating, after controlling for Victim Responsibility and Perpetrator Responsibility revealed a significant association (b = 1.38, SE = .59, t = 2.35, p = .019), and the indirect effect of heteronormative attitudes on Consent Rating through the pathway of victim responsibility was significant (b = .59, SE = .33, $CI_{95\%}$ = .05, 1.32), while the indirect effect of perpetrator responsibility was nonsignificant (b = ..02, SE = .22, $CI_{95\%}$ = -.41, .50). The overall model demonstrated a small to medium effect (R^2 = .107; see Figure 5).

A second mediation analysis within the full sample was conducted to examine the direct and indirect effects of rape myth acceptance and assigning victim responsibility on Consent Rating, as rape myth acceptance was significantly correlated with both Victim Responsibility and Consent Rating. Results revealed a significant association between rape myth acceptance and Consent Rating (b = .15, SE = .04, t = 3.53, p < .001). Next, the association between rape myth acceptance and Victim

Responsibility (b = .54, SE = .12, t = 4.37, p < .001) and between Victim Responsibility and Consent Rating (b = .08, SE = .02, t = 4.22 p < .001), were found to be significant. Finally, examination of the direct effect of rape myth acceptance on Consent Rating after controlling for Victim Responsibility, revealed a significant association (b = .10, SE = .04, t = 2.46, p = .015), and the indirect effect of rape myth acceptance on Consent Rating through the pathway of Victim Responsibility was significant (b = .04, SE = .02, $CI_{95\%}$ = .02, .09). The overall model demonstrated a small to medium effect (R^2 = .099; see Figure 6).

Figure 5

Examination of the Indirect Effect of Victim and Perpetrator Responsibility on the Association between Heteronormative Attitudes and Consent Rating in the Full Sample

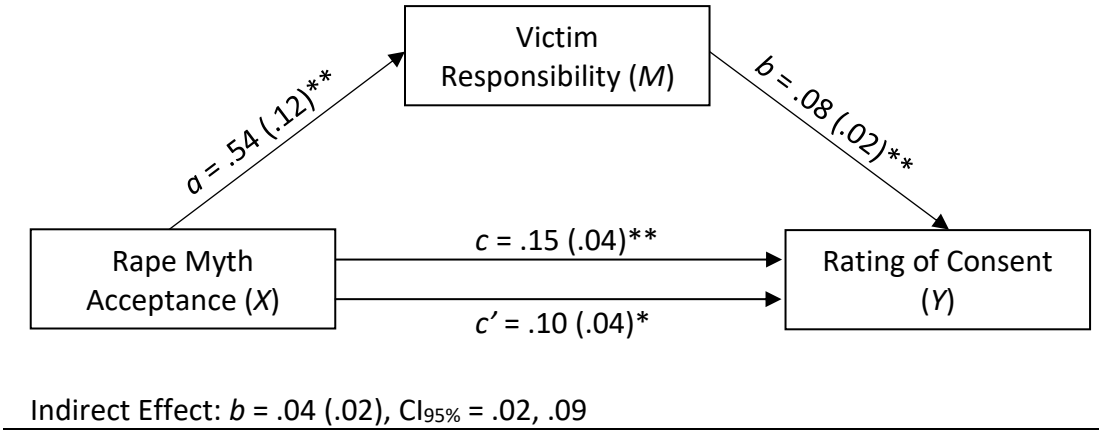


Indirect Effects:
Total: b = .61 (.24), $CI_{95\%}$ = .23, 1.17
Victim Responsibility: b = .59 (.33), $CI_{95\%}$ = .05, 1.37
Perpetrator Responsibility: b = .02 (.22), $CI_{95\%}$ = -.41, .50

Note. n = 281; Reported coefficients and effects are unstandardized.
* Indicates significance at the .05 level; ** Indicates significance at the .001 level.

Figure 6

Examination of the Indirect Effect of Victim Responsibility on the Association between Rape Myth Acceptance and Consent Rating in the Full Sample



Note. n = 286; Reported coefficients and effects are unstandardized.
* Indicates significance at the .05 level; ** Indicates significance at the .001 level.

Assigned to the Lesbian Relationship Type Condition

To examine the associations between the independent variables, dependent variable, and mediator variables among participants who read the lesbian relationship type dyad vignette, bivariate correlations were examined (see Table 16). Pearson product-moment correlations showed that heteronormative attitudes demonstrated a moderate significant positive correlation with Victim Responsibility (r = .32, p = .002) and a small to medium significant positive correlation with Consent Rating (r = .21, p = .048); heteronormative attitudes was not significantly associated with Perpetrator Responsibility. Additionally, correlations revealed a small to medium significant positive association between rape myth acceptance and Victim Responsibility (r = .29, p = .004), while rape myth acceptance was not significantly correlated with Consent Rating or Perpetrator Responsibility. Bystander attitudes and alcohol-related problems

were not significantly associated with Consent Rating, Victim Responsibility, or Perpetrator Responsibility.

Table 16

Correlations Among Variables of Interest for Mediation Analyses in the Lesbian Relationship Type Dyad Condition

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bystander attitudes	-						
2. Heteronormative attitudes	-.20	-					
3. Rape myth acceptance	-.19	.51**	-				
4. Alcohol-related problems	-.08	-.02	.04	-			
5. Victim Responsibility	-.18	.32**	.29**	.13	-		
6. Perpetrator Responsibility	.13	-.19	-.14	-.14	-.82**	-	
7. Consent Rating	-.17	.21*	.15	.17	.34**	-.21*	-

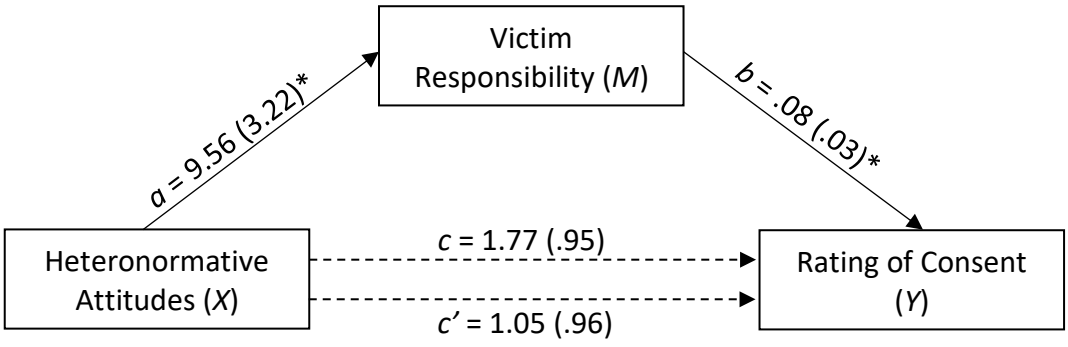
Note. $n = 93$.
* Indicates significance at .05 level (two-tailed); ** Indicates significance at the .01 level (two-tailed).

Next, for the independent variable significantly correlated with both the dependent variable and a mediator variable, a mediation analysis was conducted to examine the indirect effect of the mediator variable on the association between the independent variable and dependent variable, within the lesbian relationship type dyad condition. Specifically, a mediation analysis was conducted to examine the direct and indirect effects of heteronormative attitudes and assigning victim responsibility on Consent Rating, as heteronormative attitudes was significantly correlated with both Victim Responsibility and Consent Rating. Results revealed a nonsignificant linear

association between heteronormative attitudes and Consent Rating (b = 1.77, SE = .95, t = 1.87, p = .065). Next, the association between heteronormative attitudes and Victim Responsibility (b = 9.56, SE = 3.22, t = 2.97, p = .004) and between Victim Responsibility and Consent Rating (b = .08, SE = .03, t = 2.57, p = .012), were found to be significant. Finally, the direct effect of heteronormative attitudes on Consent Rating after controlling for Victim Responsibility, was nonsignificant (b = 1.05, SE = .96, t = 1.09, p = .280), and the indirect effect of heteronormative attitudes on Consent Rating through the pathway of Victim Responsibility was significant (b = .72, SE = .51, $CI_{95\%}$ = .04, 2.01). The overall model demonstrated a small to medium effect (R^2 = .100; see Figure 7).

Figure 7

Examination of the Indirect Effect of Victim Responsibility on the Association between Heteronormative Attitudes and Consent Rating in the Lesbian Relationship Type Dyad Condition



Note. n = 96; Reported coefficients and effects are unstandardized.
* Indicates significance at the .05 level; ** Indicates significance at the .001 level.

Assigned to the Gay Relationship Type Dyad Condition

To examine the associations between independent variables and dependent variables among participants who read the gay relationship type dyad vignette, bivariate associations were examined (see Table 17). Pearson product-moment correlations revealed a moderate significant negative association between bystander attitudes and Consent Rating (r = -.35, p = .001), and a small to medium significant positive association between rape myth acceptance and Consent Rating (r = .28, p = .008). Bystander attitudes and rape myth acceptance were not significantly correlated with either mediator variable, and heteronormative attitudes and alcohol-related problems were not significantly correlated with Consent Rating, Victim Responsibility, or Perpetrator Responsibly.

Table 17

Correlations Among Variables of Interest for Mediation Analyses in the Gay Relationship Type Dyad Condition

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bystander attitudes	-						
2. Heteronormative attitudes	-.30**	-					
3. Rape myth acceptance	-.42**	.27*	-				
4. Alcohol-related problems	-.15	.01	-.04	-			
5. Victim Responsibility	.05	.14	.11	.07	-		
6. Perpetrator Responsibility	-.04	-.17	-.03	-.13	-.85**	-	
7. Consent Rating	-.35**	.11	.28**	.03	.23**	-.16	-

Note. n = 89.

* Indicates significance at .05 level (two-tailed); ** Indicates significance at the .01 level (two-tailed).

As no predictor variables were significantly correlated with both 1) the dependent variable and 2) at least one mediator variable, mediation analyses were not performed within the gay relationship type dyad condition.

Assigned to the Heterosexual Relationship Type Dyad Condition

Finally, to examine the associations between independent variables and dependent variables among participants who read the heterosexual relationship type dyad vignette, bivariate associations were examined (see Table 18). Pearson product-moment correlations revealed that heteronormative attitudes demonstrated a moderate significant positive association with Victim Responsibility ($r = .35$, $p < .001$), a small to medium significant positive association with Consent Rating ($r = .26$, $p = .009$), and a small to medium significant negative association with Perpetrator Responsibility ($r = -.37$, $p < .001$). Further, rape myth acceptance demonstrated a medium to large significant positive association with Victim Responsibility ($r = .42$, $p < .001$), a small to medium significant positive correlation with Consent Rating ($r = .21$, $p = .035$), and a small to medium significant negative association with Perpetrator Responsibility ($r = -.27$, $p = .007$). Bystander attitudes and alcohol-related problems were not significantly correlated with Consent Rating, Victim Responsibility, or Perpetrator Responsibility.

Table 18

Correlations Among Variables of Interest for Mediation Analyses in the Heterosexual Relationship Type Dyad Condition

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bystander attitudes	-						
2. Heteronormative attitudes	-.22*	-					
3. Rape myth acceptance	-.10	.45**	-				
4. Alcohol-related problems	-.04	.04	-.10	-			
5. Victim Responsibility	-.06	.35**	.42**	.01	-		
6. Perpetrator Responsibility	.13	-.37**	-.27**	.04	-.33**	-	
7. Consent Rating	.09	.26**	.21*	.15	.35**	-.62**	-

Note. $n = 99$

* Indicates significance at .05 level (two-tailed); ** Indicates significance at the .01 level (two-tailed).

Next, for independent variables significantly correlated with both the dependent variable and a mediator variable, mediation analyses were conducted to examine the indirect effect of the mediator variable on the association between the independent variable and dependent variable, within the heterosexual relationship type dyad condition. First, a parallel multiple mediator analysis was conducted to examine the direct and indirect effects of heteronormative attitudes and assigning victim and perpetrator responsibility on Consent Rating, as heteronormative attitudes was significantly correlated with both mediator variables and Consent Rating. Results revealed a significant association between heteronormative attitudes and Consent Rating ($b = 2.91$, $SE = 1.09$, $t = 2.68$, $p = .009$). Next, the associations between heteronormative attitudes and Victim Responsibility ($b = 7.33$, $SE = 2.01$, $t = 3.64$, $p <$

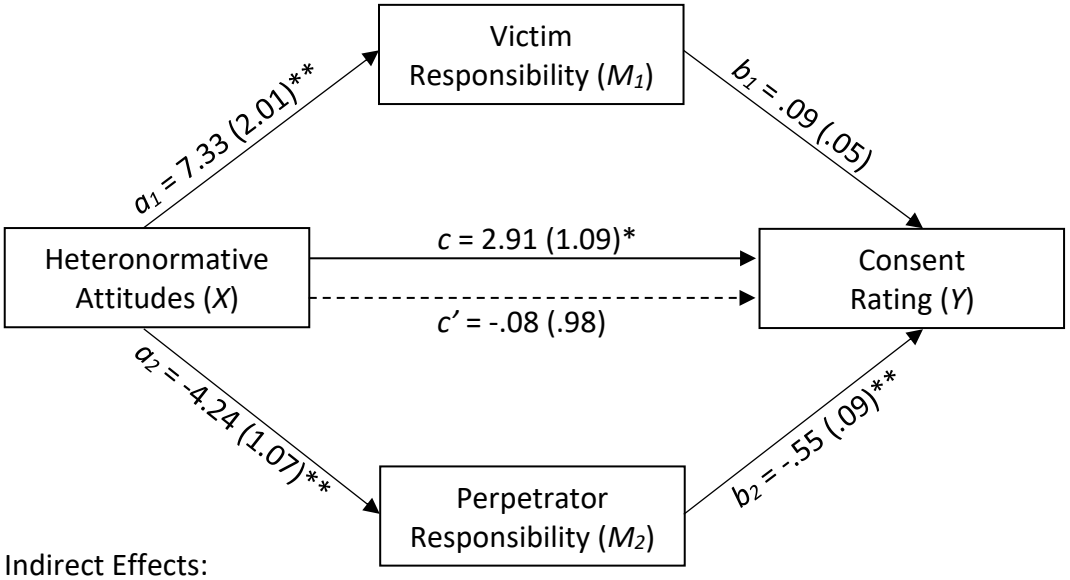
.001) and Perpetrator responsibility (b = -4.24, SE = 1.07, t = -3.97, p < .001), were significant. The association between Victim Responsibility and Consent Rating (b = .09, SE = .04, t = 1.94, p = .055) was nonsignificant, while the association between Perpetrator Responsibility and Consent Rating (b = -.55, SE = .09, t = -6.45, p < .001) was significant. Lastly, the direct effect of heteronormative attitudes on Consent Rating, after controlling for Victim Responsibility and Perpetrator Responsibility was nonsignificant (b = -.08, SE = .98, t = -0.08, p = .936), and the indirect effects of heteronormative attitudes on Consent Rating through the pathways of victim responsibility (b = .65, SE = .47, $CI_{95\%}$ = .04, 1.86) and perpetrator responsibility (b = 2.34, SE = 1.16, $CI_{95\%}$ = .938, 4.81), were significant. The overall model demonstrated a large effect (R^2 = .406; see Figure 8).

A second parallel multiple mediator analysis was conducted to examine the direct and indirect effects of rape myth acceptance and assigning victim and perpetrator responsibility on Consent Rating, as rape myth acceptance was significantly correlated with both mediator variables and Consent Rating. Results revealed a significant association between rape myth acceptance and Consent Rating (b = .17, SE = .08, t = 2.14, p = .035). Next, the associations between rape myth acceptance and Victim Responsibility (b = .63, SE = .14, t = 4.58, p < .001) and Perpetrator Responsibility (b = -.22, SE = .08, t = -2.75, p = .007) were significant. The association between Victim Responsibility and Consent Rating (b = .09, SE = .05, t = 1.90, p = .061) was nonsignificant, while the association between Perpetrator Responsibility and Consent Rating (b = -.55, SE = .08, t = -6.66, p < .001) was significant. Lastly, the direct effect of rape myth acceptance on Consent Rating, after

controlling for Victim Responsibility and Perpetrator Responsibility was nonsignificant (b = -.01, SE = .07, t = -.12, p = .902), and the indirect effect of rape myth acceptance on Consent Rating through the pathway of perpetrator responsibility was significant (b = .12, SE = .07, $CI_{95\%}$ = .01, .29), while the indirect effect of victim responsibility was nonsignificant (b = .06, SE = .05, $CI_{95\%}$ = -.0003, .19). The overall model demonstrated a large effect (R^2 = .406; see Figure 8).

Figure 8

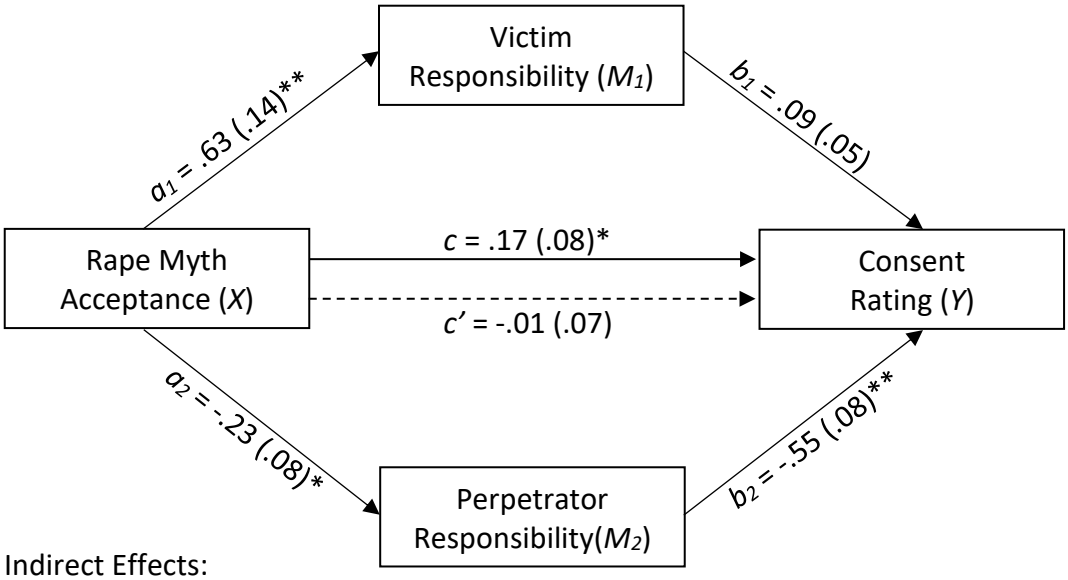
Examination of the Indirect Effect of Victim and Perpetrator Responsibility on the Association between Heteronormative Attitudes and Consent Rating in the Heterosexual Relationship Type Dyad Condition



Note. n = 99; Reported coefficients and effects are unstandardized.
* Indicates significance at the .05 level; ** Indicates significance at the .001 level.

Figure 9

Examination of the Indirect Effect of Victim and Perpetrator Responsibility on the Association between Rape Myth Acceptance and Rating of Consent in the Heterosexual Relationship Type Dyad Condition



Note. n = 99; Reported coefficients and effects are unstandardized.
* Indicates significance at the .05 level; ** Indicates significance at the .001 level.

CHAPTER 4.

DISCUSSION

Sexual violence on post-secondary campuses continues to be of great public concern (White House, 2017). In an attempt to combat this problem, many colleges and universities have implemented bystander intervention programs aimed at increasing prosocial bystander attitudes, increasing knowledge about sexual violence, and decreasing sexual violence supportive attitudes (e.g., Banyard et al., 2007; Gidycz et al., 2011; Jouriles et al., 2018; Palm Reed et al., 2015). However, despite the alarming rates of sexual violence perpetrated against individuals who identify as sexual and gender minorities, bystander intervention programs have not been designed to be inclusive of all forms of sexual violence (Kirk-Provencher et al., *revise & resubmit;* Kirk et al., 2018). Further, little is known about the ways in which barriers to bystander intervention, including heteronormative attitudes, rape supportive attitudes, and alcohol beliefs and behaviors impact bystanders' views of sexual violence situations involving individuals who identify as sexual minorities.

Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to examine the effects of the relationship type of the victim and perpetrator (i.e., lesbian, gay, or heterosexual), bystander intentions, heteronormative attitudes, rape attitudes, and alcohol beliefs and behaviors on whether a hypothetical sexual violence vignette would be rated by the bystander (i.e., the participant) as consensual and to what degree responsibility would be assigned to the victim or perpetrator. The remainder of this chapter will review the findings of the current study and provide suggestions for future research, address

current limitations, and discuss the implications for adapting sexual violence bystander intervention programs on campuses to be inclusive of sexual minority populations.

Hypothesis 1

First, it was hypothesized that those who read the sexual violence vignettes depicting the lesbian or gay relationship type dyad would be more likely to rate the scenario as consensual compared to those who read the vignette depicting the heterosexual relationship type dyad. Overall, regardless of which vignette they were randomly assigned to read, participants regarded the hypothetical sexual violence vignette as not consensual. Across all three relationship type dyad conditions, more than half of participants responded that 0% consent was given in the vignette when asked to rate on a scale of 0-100%. There were no significant differences between the mean scores of these consent ratings across the three conditions. Moreover, when asked to choose between two options (i.e., consent was not given versus consent was given), 98%, 99%, and 100% of participants endorsed that consent was not given, for those who read the lesbian, gay, and heterosexual relationship type dyad vignettes, respectively.

These findings are contrary to what was expected given prior research showing sexual violence situations are less likely to be labeled as nonconsensual when the victim is a lesbian woman or gay man (Ford et al 1998). Further, college students tend to be poor at identifying consent, or lack thereof, in ambiguous sexual violence situations (Bartelt & Grimes, 2018). Literature indicates that bystanders' perceptions of the relationship (e.g., acquaintance, intimate partner) between the victim and perpetrator in a sexual violence situation impacts their appraisal of the situation as

consensual or not (Ben-David & Schneider, 2005). It was expected that this would be worsened in the vignettes depicting sexual minority individuals given research that has shown bystanders are less likely to help others when they do not share an identity with the victim (Levine et al., 2005), such as sexual identity, and individuals who identify as sexual minorities are less likely to be helped by non-sexual minority individuals in cases of harassment (Wernick et al., 2013).

These surprising findings may be, in part, due to a changing understanding of sexual violence and consent within the U.S. broadly, and among college-aged individuals in particular. For example, Nodeland and Craig (2019) found that college-students who had knowledge of the #MeToo movement were more likely to support criminal sanctions for sexual harassment, compared to those who did not have knowledge of the #MeToo movement, suggesting that the #MeToo movement may be impacting responses to sexual harassment cases. It is further likely that these findings may reflect a change in post-secondary institution climates. Specifically, campuses which were perceived as being inclusive of sexual minority individuals have significantly lower rates of sexual assault on campus, and witnessing harassment of sexual minority students on campus is associated with lower rates of sexual violence victimization on campus, as a whole (Coulter & Rankin, 2020).

Conversely, these findings may be a result of participants attempting to answer in socially desirable ways. Social desirability is defined "broadly to refer to the need of [participants] to obtain approval by responding in a culturally appropriate and acceptable manner" (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960, p. 353). For example, when answering self-report items about socially sensitive topics, individuals may respond in

ways in which they believe are socially desirable (King & Bruner, 2000) which can influence study results (Van de Mortel, 2008). It may be that, within the current sample, participants responded in ways that they believed would be more desirable, such as that the vignette depicted a nonconsensual act while their true beliefs may have been different. However, it is unclear the extent to which these potential factors were at play within this sample; future research should continue to explore this.

Hypothesis 2

Second, the present study examined the potential for differential responsibility assigned to the victim versus the perpetrator across each relationship type dyad condition. Interestingly, and contrary to expectations, results revealed that across the three conditions, participants assigned less responsibility to the victim and greater responsibility to the perpetrator. Further, when asked to choose between who was most responsible for the sexual violence situation, over two-thirds of participants who read the lesbian relationship type dyad vignette, nearly three-fourths of participants who read the gay relationship type dyad vignette, and nearly all of the participants who read the heterosexual relationship type dyad vignette, endorsed the perpetrator as the most responsible.

Additionally, results revealed that for all three relationship type dyad conditions, participants assigned statistically significantly greater responsibility to the perpetrator compared to the victim. While participants assigned greater responsibility overall to the perpetrator, pairwise comparisons did reveal that those who read the heterosexual relationship type dyad vignette assigned significantly less responsibility for the sexual violence situation to the victim compared to those who read the lesbian

and gay relationship type dyad vignettes. Moreover, and perhaps not surprisingly then, those who read the heterosexual relationship type dyad vignette assigned significantly greater responsibility to the perpetrator compared to those who read the lesbian and gay relationship type dyad vignettes.

These findings indicate that, in general, individuals view the perpetrator as more responsible for the sexual violence situation compared to the victim. These findings are contrary to much of the pervious scientific literature which indicates that victims tend to be blamed more for the sexual violence perpetrated against them, especially when a victim is consuming alcohol (as were the victims in the vignettes in the present study; Pugh et al., 2016; Romero-Sánchez et al., 2018). Further, the literature suggests that victims are likely to be blamed for the sexual violence perpetrated against them by an acquaintance (as were the victims in the vignettes in the present study), compared to a stranger (Persson et al., 2018). The results of the present study suggest that within this sample of college students, individuals assign greater responsibility to the perpetrator, perhaps indicating a shift in their understanding regarding sexual violence, consent, and responsibility. However, similar to the findings of Hypothesis 1, these results may also indicate socially desirable responding.

Importantly, in partial support of the second hypothesis, participants who read the lesbian and gay relationship type dyad vignettes did assign statistically greater responsibility to the victim and less responsibility to the perpetrator, compared to those who read the heterosexual relationship type dyad vignette. These findings indicate that bystanders who witness a sexual violence situation occurring between

sexual minority individuals may be less likely to assign responsibility to the perpetrator. This is consistent with previous research which indicates that individuals who identify as sexual minorities are often blamed for sexual violence perpetrated against them (Ford et al., 1998; Morrison & Pederson, 2020; Wakelin & Long, 2003). What is more, results of the present study further reveal potential biases regarding sexual violence perpetration and victimization (e.g., male to female perpetration; Potter et al., 2012). That is, participants may have preconceived ideas about what constitutes sexual violence, such as only occurring between heterosexual individuals (Ollen et al., 2017; Potter et al., 2012) and therefore may be less likely to recognize the situation as problematic or nonconsensual (i.e., failure at Step 2 of the bystander model) or less likely to apply their knowledge of intervening in response to sexual violence involving sexual minority individuals. Therefore, the associations between these variables and assigning victim and perpetuator responsibility may be better assessed through future research examining college students' *understanding* of sexual violence in all its forms and combinations of perpetrators and victims.

Objective 1

Next, using structural equation modeling, the proposed measurement and structural models were tested to examine the association between bystander intentions, heteronormative attitudes, rape beliefs, and alcohol beliefs and behaviors and rating of consent, indirectly affected by the degree of assigning responsibility to the victim and perpetrator. The proposed measurement model was not retained as results indicated that the sample size was insufficient. The measurement model was subsequently respecified through removing categorical indicators from the mediating and outcome

latent variables, as polyserial (e.g., biserial) correlations of non-continuous indicators can often result in not positive definite models (Kline, 2016). Additionally, indicators with negative residual variances, and those with low-loading factors, were removed from the model. The respecified model resulted in the identification of the victim and perpetrator responsibility variables as single-indicator factors and only the global scales were entered as indicators into the model. Finally, appropriate modification indices were applied to the measurement model.

The resulting retained model demonstrated appropriate goodness-of-fit, with three indicator variables on each of the Bystander Intentions, Heteronormative Attitudes, Rape Beliefs, and Alcohol Beliefs and Behaviors latent variables. Two indicators comprised the Rating of Consent latent variable, and single-indicator constructs comprised both the Victim Responsibility and Perpetrator Responsibility variables, resulting in a partially latent model. The indicator variables further demonstrated medium to large effects (i.e., R^2). Next, the structural component of the structural regression model based on the retained measurement model, was examined. Ultimately, the structural model did not converge, thus it was not retained and invariance testing across the three relationship type dyad groups was not conducted. Therefore, Objective 2 (testing the structural model for invariance across the three experimental conditions) was not examined.

It is likely that the structural model did not converge due to sample size limitations. Although the present sample size (N = 300) met the suggested minimum sample size of at least 200 total participants (Kline, 2016), the sample size (n = 279) observed in the structural regression analyses was likely too small to estimate this

complex of a model. A larger sample with a minimum of 10 participants per free parameter (and a ratio of no less than 5:1; Bentler & Chou, 1987) would likely result in a better estimation of the structural model. Further, nonconvergence may occur if the structural model parameters are empirically underidentified (i.e., the model is theoretically identified, but specific problems related to the data result in underidentification; Bentler & Chou, 1987).

Hypothesis 3

Given that the structural model was not retained, mediation analyses were conducted: bystander attitudes, heteronormative attitudes, rape myth acceptance, and alcohol-related problems were entered as predictor variables, with Consent Rating as the dependent variable, and Victim Responsibility and Perpetrator Responsibility as mediator variables. First, bivariate analyses revealed that among the full sample and those who read the gay relationship type dyad vignette, reporting less likelihood of engaging in bystander intervention behaviors was associated with rating the sexual violence vignette as more consensual. As the vignettes in the present study utilized ambiguous cues of sexual violence, these findings are consistent with recent research that indicates that college students have difficulty recognizing consent in ambiguous sexual violence situations (Bartelt & Grimes, 2018). Perhaps this may be particularly true when the sexual violence situation involves a gay relationship type dyad given the significant bivariate association revealed in the present study.

Second, among the full sample and those who read the heterosexual relationship type dyad vignette, endorsing greater heteronormative attitudes (e.g., the belief that heterosexuality is the norm and that same-gender relationships are

offensive; Allen, 2019) was significantly associated with assigning greater responsibility to the victim, less responsibility to the perpetrator, and rating the vignette as more consensual. For the full sample, results show that the association between heteronormative attitudes and Consent Rating is better explained by the indirect effect of assigning greater responsibility to the victim alone. Meanwhile, for the heterosexual condition, this association is better explained by the indirect effect of assigning greater victim responsibility and less perpetrator responsibility, together. Next, for those who read the lesbian relationship type dyad vignette, holding greater heteronormative attitudes was associated with assigning greater responsibility to the victim and rating the vignette as more consensual. Further, among the lesbian relationship type dyad condition, this aforementioned association is explained best through the indirect effect of assigning responsibility to the victim. These findings highlight the importance of participants' interpretation of responsibility in a sexual violence situation on whether the situation will be viewed as consensual or not.

These findings are consistent with prior research that perpetrators are less likely to be blamed, particularly by those with heteronormative attitudes such as misogynistic beliefs (Leone et al., 2017b). These findings further support the third hypothesis and are consistent with previous research that has shown that victims are frequently blamed for their victimization (Persson et al., 2018), and sexual violence involving lesbian women is less likely to be rated as nonconsensual (Ford et al., 1998). Moreover, the present results are largely consistent with previous literature that has found that men holding greater misogynistic views are less likely to intervene and are less likely to assign blame to the perpetrator (Leone et al., 2017b), as they likely do

not view the sexual violence situations as nonconsensual or requiring intervention. Further, for both men and women, greater heteronormative attitudes are associated with greater acceptance of men using verbal sexually coercive practices (Eaton & Matamala, 2014). Therefore, greater heteronormative attitudes may lead to an interpretation of consent, versus an interpretation of a situation as problematic and requiring bystander intervention, due to participants' beliefs about who is responsible for sexual violence (i.e., victim versus perpetrator). This association likely differs based on who is perceived to be involved in the sexual violence situation (e.g., a heterosexual couple, lesbian couple).

Third, among those who read the gay relationship type dyad vignette, bivariate analyses revelated that endorsing greater acceptance of myths related to sexual violence was associated with rating the vignette as more consensual. These results suggest that, particularly for those who are already less likely to intervene (e.g., those who hold pre-existing rape myth acceptance beliefs; Banyard, 2011), witnessing a gay couple in a sexual violence situation may not be interpreted as problematic, non-consensual, or as requiring intervention, thus serving as a barrier to the second step of the bystander model. Further, results revealed that for those who read the lesbian vignette, endorsing greater acceptance of rape myths was associated with assigning greater victim responsibility, which is consistent with the findings of Grubb and Turner (2012).

Next, among the full sample, greater acceptance of rape myths was associated with greater assignment of victim responsibility and rating the vignette as more consensual. Moreover, the association between greater acceptance of sexual violence

myths and Consent Rating was significantly influenced by the indirect effect of assigning greater responsibility to the victim. That is, individuals who hold higher rates of sexual violence supportive attitudes will assign greater responsibility to the victim, thus resulting in rating the sexual violence situation as more consensual. Finally, among those who read the heterosexual vignette, greater sexual violence supportive attitudes were associated with assigning greater responsibility to the victim, assigning less responsibility to the perpetrator, and rating the vignette as more consensual. These results showed the association between sexual violence supportive attitudes and Consent Rating is better explained by the indirect effect of assigning less responsibility to the perpetrator alone, for those who read the heterosexual vignette.

These findings are consistent with previous literature indicating that greater rape myth acceptance is associated with viewing sexual violence scenarios as being consensual or non-problematic (Leone et al., 2020). Not surprisingly, these results further highlight the findings of previous research which indicate that sexual violence supportive attitudes tend to be normalized (McMahon & Banyard, 2012), perpetuated on college campuses (Schwarz et al., 2017), and are associated with sexual violence victim blaming (Grubb & Turner, 2012). Further, the present findings support previous literature (e.g., Ayala et al., 2018) that, perhaps particularly when a sexual violence situation involves a heterosexual couple, greater rape myth acceptance likely results in bystanders assigning less blame to male perpetrators.

Surprisingly, for those who read the gay relationship type dyad vignette, results showed no significant associations between any of the four predictor variables and either of the two mediator variables. That is, among the gay vignette condition,

bystander attitudes, heteronormative attitudes, rape myth acceptance, and alcohol-related problems were not found to be significantly associated, even at the bivariate level, with assigning victim or perpetrator responsibility in the sexual violence situation. These findings are surprising given that sexual orientation of victims (e.g., individuals who identify as sexual minorities) has been found to be associated with greater blame assigned to the victim. For example, research indicates that gay men are viewed as responsible for being sexually victimized (Wakelin & Long, 2003). Further, the heteronormative nature of the social culture in the U.S. often leads to the inaccurate interpretation of sexual violence, particularly involving gay men, as acts of sexual promiscuity (Javaid, 2018), rather than as a sexual violence situation requiring intervention.

Perhaps one explanation as to why rape myth acceptance, in particular, was not significantly associated with assigning victim responsibility within the gay vignette alone, may be due to the heteronormative nature of the sexual violence attitude measures used in the present study. For example, the measures used in the present study contextualize sexual violence as occurring between a male/man perpetrator and a female/woman victim (see Lanier & Green, 2006; McMahon & Farmer, 2011; Ward, 1988). Therefore, it may be that these measures do not accurately measure participants' views regarding sexual violence as a whole, but rather only when conceptualizing sexual violence through a heteronormative lens. Thus, future research must adapt current measures, and/or design new measures, of sexual violence attitudes and myth acceptance with the goal of inclusivity (e.g., to be gender neutral).

Overall, results of the present study underscore the need to include measures that capture more diverse experiences of sexual violence and bystander behavior, as well as the recruitment of more diverse samples. Particularly, future research needs to include a broader range of sexual minority populations (e.g., bisexual, asexual), include gender minority populations (e.g., transgender, non-binary), and explore these aforementioned hypothesized associations in woman to man perpetration. Further, assessing college students' actual understanding of sexual violence in all its forms and combinations of perpetrator and victims, followed by an examination of bystander intervention attitudes, heteronormative attitudes, and sexual violence and rape myth acceptance (using measures that are inclusive of sexual minority populations' experiences) will help further elucidate the causal patterns of these associations. Taking such steps in future research endeavors will increase inclusivity in the sexual violence literature, as well as allow the field to begin to understand the factors associated with assigning responsibility and consent in a more inclusive and robust context.

The Role of Alcohol

Interestingly, and contrary to expectations, the alcohol-related variables were not significantly associated with the outcome and mediator variables of interest within the current sample. Overall, this is surprising given that past research has found alcohol consumption (Abbey, 2017), drinking motives (Lindgren et al., 2012), and alcohol-related consequences (Kirk-Provencher et al., 2020), to be associated with sexual violence broadly. Additionally, among heavy-drinking college men, heavy alcohol use is negatively correlated with bystander intentions and bystander intentions

are negatively correlated with alcohol-related consequences (Orchowski et al., *in press*). Further, heavy-drinking is significantly associated with engaging in sexually coercive behavior and endorsing sexist beliefs (Orchowski et al., 2016).

With such findings in mind, an important consideration regarding the present study is that the participants were not consuming alcohol or actually witnessing the sexual violence situation taking place as part of their participation. Extant literature indicates that alcohol intoxication by bystanders impacts their ability to appropriately interpret problematic and nonconsensual sexual behavior (Leone et al., 2017a), likely due to the myopic effects of alcohol which limits individuals' capacity to pay attention and to process information related to the most salient stimuli (Steele & Josephs, 1990). Further, research has shown that among men with high intent to engage in bystander intervention behavior, alcohol intoxication significantly decreases the likelihood of actual intervention in a sexual violence situation (Leone & Parrott, 2019a). As the present sample was not administered alcohol to assess the effect of intoxication, it is unclear the ways in which acute alcohol intoxication may have impacted the findings. Therefore, future research should examine the effects of acute alcohol intoxication (e.g., using in-person experimental paradigms) on bystanders' interpretation of consent and responsibility when witnessing sexual violence scenarios (e.g., using interactive video, videogame, and/or virtual reality paradigms). Further, close attention to the ways in which bystander, heteronormative, and sexual violence attitudes influence these effects, will be important to further elucidate causal patterns.

Limitations

Although the present study adds important findings to the literature in that factors associated with rating a situation as consensual and assigning responsibility differ across relationship type dyad conditions, the study is not without limitations. First, as stated above, the present sample size was likely not sufficiently large to adequately estimate the structural regression model. As previously suggested, a larger sample size would likely improve model fit and estimation resulting in a better understanding of causal pathways. Second, although sexual and gender minority community organizations were targeted for recruitment, the current sample was primarily comprised of female sex assigned at birth, gender self-identified as women, and self-identified heterosexual participants. Therefore, subgroup analyses (e.g., examining differences across participant sexual orientation or gender identity) were not able to be conducted. Thus, it is imperative that future research engage in purposeful sampling in order to be more inclusive of both individuals who identify as sexual and gender minorities, and to examine potential differences in ratings of consent and responsibility across gender and sexual identity groups.

Next, the present study did not include a measure of social desirability and it is possible that some of our findings may be explained due to participants responding in ways they believed to be the most socially acceptable. Future research should weigh the benefits and disadvantages of including a measure of social desirability to account for participants attempting to present themselves more favorably (Dijkstra et al., 2001). Another important consideration is that the measures used in the present study, particularly the measures assessing sexual violence attitudes, have not been adapted

and validated using sexual minority inclusive language. That is, they present women/females as victims and men/males as perpetrators. The measures used in the current study were not modified to use inclusive language as doing so would have called the validity of present findings into question. Therefore, it is imperative that future research validate existing measures with inclusive and/or gender-neutral terms (i.e., "someone," "a person," they/them pronouns) and/or develop new inclusive measures, in order to better understand accurate attitudes towards sexual violence in relation to sexual minority perpetration and victimization.

Finally, the current study consisted of a three-paragraph written vignette and 251 individual items to complete. While it was expected that participation should not take longer than 40 minutes (e.g., undergraduate research assistants reported that it took approximately 16-40 minutes to complete practice administrations), participant fatigue must be considered. Research suggests that there is less risk of dropout when participants have greater interest in the survey content and less burden experienced in taking the survey (Galesic, 2006). Further, Galesic (2006) suggests that prior to dropping out, participants' response rates and quality of responses tends to decrease. Therefore, the number of incomplete surveys obtained during data collection may be the result of loss of interest in the survey content or feeling the items were burdensome (e.g., content may have been uncomfortable, number of items was too high). It is likely that a survey with fewer items would have reduced experienced burden and may have helped retain participant interest, resulting in a larger sample size. Even so, the present study had a large sample size overall, and obtained valuable findings.

Implications

The findings of the present study underscore the need for the development of inclusive sexual violence bystander intervention programs for implementation at post-secondary institutions. The current study highlighted that the second step (i.e., recognition of a problematic situation requiring intervention) of the bystander model may be impacted by the relationship type within a sexual violence situation. That is, while the vignettes were rated as nonconsensual overall, the fact that participants were more likely to assign responsibility for the sexual violence situation to the victim within the lesbian and gay vignettes (compared to the heterosexual vignettes) suggests that the recognition of problematic behavior by bystanders may differ when involving sexual minority individuals. Moreover, it is likely then that such attitudes may further cause failure at the next steps of the bystander model including taking responsibility to intervene, deciding on an intervention approach, and actually intervening in the sexual violence situation involving sexual minority individuals. Therefore, incorporating a greater emphasis on exposing potential barriers to bystander interventions (including situational and environmental factors, heteronormative social norms, and the impact of alcohol intoxication) will likely aid in increasing bystanders' ability to recognize problematic situations as well as their sense of efficacy to intervene. Specifically, emphasis is needed on the inclusion of ambiguous cues of sexual violence (e.g., hearing peers use derogatory language, sexualizing party goers, making jokes about sexual violence, sexualized décor) as opposed to focusing more narrowly on high-risk cues. Moreover, it will be imperative that participants in bystander trainings understand that they are likely to encounter these "low-risk" cues prior to witnessing

more overt, high-risk cues (e.g., sexual harassment, seeing an incapacitated victim being touched, walking in on a rape; McMahon & Banyard, 2012).

Second, as bystander intervention programs aim to increase knowledge about sexual violence and decrease sexual violence supportive attitudes, integrating core cultural values (e.g., environmental, historical, social, and psychological) of sexual (and gender) minority groups within program content is integral (Domenech Rodriguez & Bernal, 2012; Knight et al., 2009). Including sexual and gender minority stakeholders (e.g., students, advocates, faculty, staff, administrators) in every step of program development, implementation, and evaluation, will increase the inclusion of sexual and gender minority voices and experiences in program content and the sexual violence discourse more broadly. Moreover, research has indicated that knowing someone who has been sexually victimized is associated with a greater willingness to intervene as a bystander in a sexual violence situation (McMahon, 2010) and knowing individuals who identify as sexual minorities is associated with decreased homophobia (O'Hare et al., 1996; Obeid et al., 2020). Therefore, it could be expected that including real-life examples of sexual minority experiences of sexual violence (perhaps through victims sharing their experiences in-person) will increase potential bystanders' willingness to intervene, increase their knowledge of sexual violence and consent, and decrease problematic heteronormative attitudes.

Third, in attempting to prevent sexual violence, victims are frequently instructed to engage in activities to reduce their risk of being victimized (Bedera & Nordmeyer, 2015; Curchin, 2019). Curchin (2019) explains that such an approach is detrimental as it places the burden of prevention on potential victims rather than

potential perpetrators. The findings of the present study underscore that bystanders may frequently attribute responsibility to the victims of sexual violence, particularly when such situations involve individuals who identify as sexual minorities. In this regard, bystander interventions, particularly inclusive programs, may be uniquely positioned to change this narrative. To combat victim blaming, and in turn increase the understanding of perpetrator blame and responsibility for sexual violence, programs should include psychoeducation regarding the nature of blame and responsibility. One way to do so may be to incorporate aspects of Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT) for sexual violence (for details of this intervention, see Resick & Schnicke, 1992). Specifically, bystander programs could include modules defining, and providing examples of, responsibility and blame in a sexual violence situation. For example, Resick et al. (2008) describe, "Responsibility relates to one's actions in a situation that contributes to a certain outcome. A combination of responsibility and intentionality is what determines blame. If there is no intention to do harm, then blame is not appropriate" (p. 90). It is further emphasized that victims do not cause their victimization and "no risk factor can force someone to commit an assault" (Resick et al., 2008, p. 89). Typically, this information is provided to victims of sexual violence during CPT sessions. However, incorporating such information into bystander intervention programs will likely increase potential bystanders' understanding and recognition of problematic behaviors by potential perpetrators versus attributing blame and responsibility to the victim.

Finally, although the present findings did not support significant associations among the alcohol related variables, bystander intervention programs can emphasize

the role of alcohol during incidents of sexual violence based on the extant literature. Such emphasis may include education regarding the consumption of alcohol by perpetrators as this is associated with engaging in sexually aggressive behaviors (Hawkins et al., 2020), the incapacitation of victims resulting in the inability to provide consent (Hope, 2018), and the impact of alcohol on inhibiting bystander intervention behaviors (Leone et al., 2017a). Therefore, educating college students (who are likely to encounter drinking contexts) about the impact of intoxication at every step of the bystander model (Leone et al., 2017a) is vital. Further, educating bystanders to be aware of the ways in which alcohol may influence behaviors will likely serve to increase bystanders' recognition of problematic situations, their willingness to intervene, self-efficacy to intervene, and actual intervention behavior, thus addressing each step of the bystander model.

CONCLUSION

Overall, findings of the present study indicate that bystanders are likely to interpret sexual violence situations differently and to assign greater victim responsibility and less perpetrator responsibility when scenarios involve sexual minority individuals, compared to sexual violence situations involving heterosexual individuals. These findings underscore the need for continued research investigating barriers to bystander intervention and understanding consent and responsibility, including heteronormative attitudes and rape supportive attitudes. Future research should be conducted with the goal of designing, implementing, and evaluating sexual violence bystander intervention programs for college and university campuses that are

inclusive of sexual minority populations as participants, as well as their experiences related to bystander intervention and sexual violence.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Recruitment Advertisement and Informed Consent

Attention Undergraduate Students!

We are looking for undergraduate students to participate in a 30-45-minute online survey that examines alcohol use and dating and relationship attitudes and beliefs. We will ask you take a survey about this topic.

To be eligible for this study, you must be 18-24 years old and enrolled in an undergraduate degree program.
If you are interested, please take the survey at the link below:
[Qualtrics link]

If you have any questions, feel free to contact Katelyn Kirk-Provencher, M.A., katelyn_kirk@uri.edu

This research has been approved by the University of Rhode Island (URI) Institutional Review Board (IRB).

This project is supervised by Principal Investigator Dr. Nichea Spillane.

APPENDIX B

Informed Consent

Low Risk Survey Consent Form for Research

You are being asked to take part in a research study. The purpose of the research study is aimed at examining participants' dating and relationship attitudes and beliefs. Please read the following before agreeing to be in the study. If you agree to be in this study, it will take you approximately 30-45 minutes to complete this survey. Questions will be asked about alcohol use and dating and relationship attitudes and beliefs. There are no known risks, benefits or compensation.

Your responses will be strictly confidential. The responses may be used in research papers or scientific presentations. All data you provide are confidential and will only be shared among the study investigators. All records will be stored on password-protected computers.

The decision to participate in this study is entirely up to you. You may refuse to take part in the study at any time without affecting your relationship with the investigators of this study or the University of Rhode Island (URI). Your decision will not result in any loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled. You have the right not to answer any single question, as well as to withdraw completely from the survey at any point during the process; additionally, you have the right to request that the researchers not use any of your responses.

You have the right to ask questions about this research study and to have those questions answered by me before, during or after the research. If you have questions about the study, at any time feel free to contact Dr. Nichea Spillane from the Department of Psychology at the University of Rhode Island (URI), at nspillane@uri.edu, 401-874-4252.

Additionally, you may contact the URI Institutional Review Board (IRB) if you have questions regarding your rights as a research participant. Also contact the IRB if you have questions, complaints or concerns which you do not feel you can discuss with the investigator. The University of Rhode Island IRB may be reached by phone at (401) 874-4328 or by e-mail at researchintegrity@etal.uri.edu. You may also contact the URI Vice President for Research and Economic Development by phone at (401) 874-4576.

If you would like to keep a copy of this document for your records, please print or save this page now. You may also contact the researcher to request a copy.

By clicking the box below, you indicate that you have read and understood the above and volunteer to participate in this study.

<< INSERT LINK or "Continue" button >>

APPENDIX C

Possible Ranges for Parent Measures and Subscales

Measure/Subscale	Possible Score Range	
	Min.	Max.
Bystander Attitudes Scale	1.00	5.00
Bystander Efficacy Scale	0.00	100.00
Readiness to Help Scale	1.00	5.00
Action	1.00	5.00
Responsibility	1.00	5.00
No Awareness	1.00	5.00
Heteronormative Attitudes and Beliefs Scale	1.00	7.00
Essential Sex & Gender	1.00	7.00
Normative Behavior	1.00	7.00
Ally Identification Measure	19.00	95.00
Knowledge and Skills	8.00	40.00
Openness and Support	7.00	35.00
Oppression Awareness	4.00	20.00
Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale – Revised 5-Item Version	1.00	7.00
Attitudes Towards Gay Men	1.00	7.00
Attitudes Towards Lesbians	1.00	7.00
Updated Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale	22.00	110.00
She Asked For It	6.00	30.00
He Didn’t Mean To	6.00	30.00
It Wasn’t Really Rape	5.00	25.00
She Lied	5.00	25.00
Attitudes Toward Rape Victims Scale	0.00	100.00

Measure/Subscale	Possible Score Range	
	Min.	Max.
College Date Rape Acceptance Scale	1.00	5.00
Entitlement	1.00	5.00
Blame Shifting	1.00	5.00
Traditional Roles	1.00	5.00
Overwhelming Sexual Desire	1.00	5.00
Drinking Motives Questionnaire – Revised Short Form	12.00	36.00
Social	3.00	9.00
Coping	3.00	9.00
Enhancement	3.00	9.00
Conformity	3.00	9.00
Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test – Consumption	0.00	12.00
Brief-Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire	0.00	24.00
Consent Rating	0.00	100.00
Confidence Rating	0.00	100.00
Consent or Not [a]	0.00	1.00
Victim Responsibility	0.00	100.00
Perpetrator Responsibility	0.00	100.00
Most Responsible [b]	0.00	1.00

Note. [a] The Consent or Not variable was dichotomous where 0 = not consensual and 1 = consensual; [b] The Most Responsible variable was dichotomous where 0 = victim is responsible and 1 = perpetrator is responsible.

APPENDIX D

Demographic Questionnaire

1. What is your age?
2. Are you an undergraduate student?
    a. Yes
    b. No
3. What is the name of the college or university you attend?
4. What is your current year in school?
    a. First year
    b. Second year
    c. Third year
    d. Fourth year
    e. Firth year or more
5. What is your race? (Choose all that apply)
    a. American Indian or Alaska Native
    b. Asian
    c. Black or African American
    d. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
    e. White
    f. Not listed (please specify)
6. What is your ethnicity?
    a. Hispanic or Latino
    b. Not Hispanic or Latino

7. What is your current gender identity?
    a. Man
    b. Woman
    c. Transgender
    d. Non-binary
    e. Not listed (please specify)
8. What sex were you assigned at birth?
    a. Male
    b. Female
9. What is your sexual orientation?
    a. Heterosexual
    b. Gay
    c. Lesbian
    d. Bisexual
    e. Not listed (please specify)
10. What is your current relationship status?
    a. I do not date
    b. I am single
    c. I date casually
    d. I am involved in a long-term relationship (more than 6-months)
    e. I am cohabitating
    f. I am engaged
    g. I am married/living as married

h. I am divorced

i. I am widowed

11. Where do you CURRENTLY live?

a. Residence Hall

b. Fraternity or Sorority House

c. House or apartment on campus (not commuting)

d. House or apartment off campus (commuting)

12. With who are you currently living?

a. With roommates

b. Alone

c. With one or both parents or other family members

d. Not listed

13. Are you a member of a social fraternity or sorority?

a. Yes

b. No

c. No, currently “rushing”

d. No, but I was previously

14. Are you a member of an intercollegiate athletic team?

a. Yes

b. No

c. No, but I was previously

15. What is the highest level of education that your parent(s)/guardian(s) completed?

a. Some high school

b. High school

c. College

d. Advanced graduate degree

e. Not sure

APPENDIX E

Sexual Violence Vignettes

Lesbian Relationship Type Dyad – Vignette

The next 6 questions are based on this story. Please read carefully.

Please read the following situation. While reading, imagine yourself in the story. For example, "You" or "Your" refers to yourself and what you are viewing during the event.

It's Friday night and you have arrived at a party on campus. You enter the party and take a look around—the place is decorated like a typical college student's place: posters with sexy and half-naked people are on the walls, empty beer bottles and liquor bottles decorate the shelves in the kitchen. You recognize several people from your classes and it seems like everyone has a beer or red solo cup in their hand. You walk to the table and pour yourself some liquor with a splash of soda. While you wait for your friend to show up, you notice a couple of people you've seen in one of your classes and remember their names: Amy and Megan.

As you sip your mixed-drink, you see Amy grab two beers off of the table and hand one to Megan, saying, "You look thirsty…here." Amy then takes Megan's empty can and drops it on the table. Megan glances down at the beer and then slowly takes a small sip. Megan says, "Thanks… I should probably stop drinking—I never drink this much!" Amy laughs and says, "Oh come on it's so early!" and gently pushes the beer back towards Megan's mouth. Amy says, "Besides, I'll drive you home later and you can always stay the night with me."

Amy steps closer to Megan and puts her arm around Megan's waist. You see Megan try to step-back a little from Amy and Megan appears to stumble a bit. You see Amy step closer to Megan once more. Amy laughs and says, "Hey there Tipsy!" You watch as Amy slowly starts to guide Megan towards the hallway that goes towards the bedrooms. You hear Megan say, "I think I should probably sit down…" Amy says to Megan, "You're fine…I'll take good care of you… Let's head to one of the rooms." Amy slips her hand down Megan's back and squeezes Megan's butt. Megan glances over her shoulder to see Amy's hand. Megan looks like she is stumbling a bit as Amy continues to guide her down the hall and out of your sight. The next day you hear that Amy and Megan had sex.

Gay Relationship Type Dyad – Vignette

The next 6 questions are based on this story. Please read carefully.

Please read the following situation. While reading, imagine yourself in the story. For example, "You" or "Your" refers to yourself and what you are viewing during the event.

It's Friday night and you have arrived at a party on campus. You enter the party and take a look around—the place is decorated like a typical college student's place: posters with sexy and half-naked people are on the walls, empty beer bottles and liquor bottles decorate the shelves in the kitchen. You recognize several people from your classes and it seems like everyone has a beer or red solo cup in their hand. You walk to the table and pour yourself some liquor with a splash of soda. While you

wait for your friend to show up, you notice a couple of people you've seen in one of your classes and remember their names: Adam and Mark.

As you sip your mixed-drink, you see Adam grab two beers off of the table and hand one to Mark, saying, "You look thirsty…here." Adam then takes Mark's empty can and drops it on the table. Mark glances down at the beer and then slowly takes a small sip. Mark says, "Thanks… I should probably stop drinking—I never drink this much!" Adam laughs and says, "Oh come on it's so early!" and gently pushes the beer back towards Mark's mouth. Adam says, "Besides, I'll drive you home later and you can always stay the night with me."

Adam steps closer to Mark and puts his arm around Mark's waist. You see Mark try to step-back a little from Adam and Mark appears to stumble a bit. You see Adam step closer to Mark once more. Adam laughs and says, "Hey there Tipsy!" You watch as Adam slowly starts to guide Mark towards the hallway that goes towards the bedrooms. You hear Mark say, "I think I should probably sit down…" Adam says to Mark, "You're fine…I'll take good care of you… Let's head to one of the rooms." Adam slips his hand down Mark's back and squeezes Mark's butt. Mark glances over his shoulder to see Adam's hand. Mark looks like he is stumbling a bit as Adam continues to guide him down the hall and out of your sight. The next day you hear that Adam and Mark had sex.

<u>Heterosexual Relationship Type Dyad – Vignette</u>

The next 6 questions are based on this story. Please read carefully.

Please read the following situation. While reading, imagine yourself in the story. For

example, "You" or "Your" refers to yourself and what you are viewing during the event.

It's Friday night and you have arrived at a party on campus. You enter the party and take a look around—the place is decorated like a typical college student's place: posters with sexy and half-naked people are on the walls, empty beer bottles and liquor bottles decorate the shelves in the kitchen. You recognize several people from your classes and it seems like everyone has a beer or red solo cup in their hand. You walk to the table and pour yourself some liquor with a splash of soda. While you wait for your friend to show up, you notice a couple of people you've seen in one of your classes and remember their names: Adam and Megan.

As you sip your mixed-drink, you see Adam grab two beers off of the table and hand one to Megan, saying, "You look thirsty…here." Adam then takes Megan's empty can and drops it on the table. Megan glances down at the beer and then slowly takes a small sip. Megan says, "Thanks… I should probably stop drinking—I never drink this much!" Adam laughs and says, "Oh come on it's so early!" and gently pushes the beer back towards Megan's mouth. Adam says, "Besides, I'll drive you home later and you can always stay the night with me."

Adam steps closer to Megan and puts his arm around Megan's waist. You see Megan try to step-back a little from Adam and Megan appears to stumble a bit. You see Adam step closer to Megan once more. Adam laughs and says, "Hey there Tipsy!" You watch as Adam slowly starts to guide Megan towards the hallway that goes towards the bedrooms. You hear Megan say, "I think I should probably sit down…" Adam says to Megan, "You're fine…I'll take good care of you… Let's head to one of

the rooms." Adam slips his hand down Megan's back and squeezes Megan's butt. Megan glances over her shoulder to see Adam's hand. Megan looks like she is stumbling a bit as Adam continues to guide her down the hall and out of your sight. The next day you hear that Adam and Megan had sex.

APPENDIX F

Rating of Consent Items

Lesbian Relationship Type Dyad – Consent Items

Please use the following scales to indicate your responses to the following questions.

1. Was sex between Amy and Megan consensual? *Use the following scale: 0%-100%, where 0% means consent was NOT given and 100% means the sex was completely consensual.*
2. On a scale of 0% to 100%, how confident are you in the rating you just provided about how consensual the situation was? *0% = Not at all confident, 100% = Completely confident*
3. **Below, choose the MOST accurate answer:**
    a. The interaction between Amy and Megan was consensual.
    b. The interaction between Amy and Megan was not consensual.

Gay Relationship Type Dyad – Consent Items

Please use the following scales to indicate your responses to the following questions.

1. Was sex between Adam and Mark consensual? *Use the following scale: 0%-100%, where 0% means consent was NOT given and 100% means the sex was completely consensual.*

2. On a scale of 0% to 100%, how confident are you in the rating you just provided about how consensual the situation was? *0% = Not at all confident, 100% = Completely confident*
3. **Below, choose the MOST accurate answer:**
    a. The interaction between Adam and Mark was consensual.
    b. The interaction between Adam and Mark was not consensual.

Heterosexual Relationship Type Dyad – Consent Items

Please use the following scales to indicate your responses to the following questions.

1. Was sex between Adam and Megan consensual? *Use the following scale: 0%-100%, where 0% means consent was NOT given and 100% means the sex was completely consensual.*
2. On a scale of 0% to 100%, how confident are you in the rating you just provided about how consensual the situation was? *0% = Not at all confident, 100% = Completely confident*
3. **Below, choose the MOST accurate answer:**
    a. The interaction between Adam and Megan was consensual.
    b. The interaction between Adam and Megan was not consensual.

APPENDIX G

Rating of Sexual Violence Responsibility Items

Lesbian Relationship Type Dyad – Responsibility Items

1. On a scale of 0% to 100%, how responsible is **Megan** for what took place in the story? *0% = Not at all responsible, 100% = Completely responsible.*
2. On a scale of 0% to 100%, how responsible is **Amy** for what took place in the story? *0% = Not at all responsible, 100% = Completely responsible.*
3. **Below, choose the MOST accurate answer:**
    a. Megan is responsible for what happened in the story.
    b. Amy is responsible for what happened in the story.

Gay Relationship Type Dyad – Responsibility Items

1. On a scale of 0% to 100%, how responsible is **Mark** for what took place in the story? *0% = Not at all responsible, 100% = Completely responsible.*
2. On a scale of 0% to 100%, how responsible is **Adam** for what took place in the story? *0% = Not at all responsible, 100% = Completely responsible.*
3. **Below, choose the MOST accurate answer:**
    a. Mark is responsible for what happened in the story.
    b. Adam is responsible for what happened in the story.

Heterosexual Relationship Type Dyad – Responsibility Items

1. On a scale of 0% to 100%, how responsible is **Megan** for what took place in the story? *0% = Not at all responsible, 100% = Completely responsible.*

2. On a scale of 0% to 100%, how responsible is **Adam** for what took place in the story? *0% = Not at all responsible, 100% = Completely responsible.*

3. **Below, choose the MOST accurate answer:**

    a. Megan is responsible for what happened in the story.

    b. Adam is responsible for what happened in the story.

APPENDIX H

*Syntax for Retained Base Measurement Model in M*plus *7*

```
TITLE: Retained Base Measurement Model
DATA:
  FILE IS "[data file name location]";
  LISTWISE = ON;
VARIABLE:
  NAMES ARE
    UIRMA UIRMAASK UIRMATO UIRMANOT UIRMALIE ARVS_F
    CDRAS CDRASEN CDRASBS CDRASTR CDRASSD HABS_F
    HABS_ESG HABS_NB AIM AIMKNOW AIMOPEN AIMAWARE
    ATLG_F ATLG_Gay ATLG_Les DMQR_F DMQR_Soc
    DMQR_Cop DMQR_En DMQR_Con AUDIT_F BYAACQ_F
    BAS_F BES_F RHS RHSACT RHSRESP RHSAWARE ALL_PERP
    ALL_VIC ALL_ConYN ALL_VP Cons0100 Conf0100;
  USEVARIABLES ARE
    UIRMA ARVS_F CDRAS HABS_F AIM ATLG_F  DMQR_F AUDIT_F
    BYAACQ_F BAS_F BES_F RHS ALL_PERP ALL_VIC Cons0100 Conf0100;
  MISSING IS
    UIRMA (999) UIRMAASK (999)UIRMATO (999) UIRMANOT (999) UIRMALIE (999)
    ARVS_F (999) CDRAS (999) CDRASEN (999) CDRASBS (999) CDRASTR (999)
    CDRASSD (999) HABS_F (999) HABS_ESG (999) HABS_NB (999) AIM (999)
    AIMKNOW (999) AIMOPEN (999) AIMAWARE (999) ATLG_F (999) ATLG_Gay (999)
    ATLG_Les (999) DMQR_F (999) DMQR_Soc (999) DMQR_Cop (999) DMQR_En (999)
    DMQR_Con (999) AUDIT_F (999) BYAACQ_F (999) BAS_F (999) BES_F (999)
    RHS (999) RHSACT (999) RHSRESP (999) RHSAWARE (999) ALL_PERP (999)
    ALL_VIC (999) ALL_ConYN (999) ALL_VP (999) Cons0100 (999) conf0100 (999);
ANALYSIS: ESTIMATOR = ML;
MODEL:
  BI BY BAS_F BES_F RHS;
  HA BY HABS_F AIM ATLG_F;
  RB BY UIRMA ARVS_F CDRAS;
  ABB BY DMQR_F AUDIT_F BYAACQ_F;
  VIC BY ALL_VIC@1; ALL_VIC@0;
  PERP BY ALL_PERP@1; ALL_PERP@0;
  CONS BY Cons0100 Conf0100;
  RHS WITH AIM;
  CONF0100 WITH BES_F;
   BAS_F WITH AIM;
OUTPUT:
  STDYX;
  RESIDUAL;
  MODINDICES (ALL);
   TECH4;
```

APPENDIX I

*Syntax for Final Estimated Base Structural Component in M*plus *7*

```
TITLE: Final Estimated Structural Component Based on Retained Measurement Model
DATA:
  FILE IS "[data file name location]";
  LISTWISE = ON;
VARIABLE:
  NAMES ARE
    UIRMA UIRMAASK UIRMATO UIRMANOT UIRMALIE ARVS_F
    CDRAS CDRASEN CDRASBS CDRASTR CDRASSD HABS_F
    HABS_ESG HABS_NB AIM AIMKNOW AIMOPEN AIMAWARE
    ATLG_F ATLG_Gay ATLG_Les DMQR_F DMQR_Soc
    DMQR_Cop DMQR_En DMQR_Con AUDIT_F BYAACQ_F
    BAS_F BES_F RHS RHSACT RHSRESP RHSAWARE ALL_PERP
    ALL_VIC ALL_ConYN ALL_VP Cons0100 Conf0100;
  USEVARIABLES ARE
    UIRMA ARVS_F CDRAS HABS_F AIM ATLG_F  DMQR_F AUDIT_F
    BYAACQ_F BAS_F BES_F RHS ALL_PERP ALL_VIC Cons0100 Conf0100;
  MISSING IS
    UIRMA (999) UIRMAASK (999)UIRMATO (999) UIRMANOT (999) UIRMALIE (999)
    ARVS_F (999) CDRAS (999) CDRASEN (999) CDRASBS (999) CDRASTR (999)
    CDRASSD (999) HABS_F (999) HABS_ESG (999) HABS_NB (999) AIM (999)
    AIMKNOW (999) AIMOPEN (999) AIMAWARE (999) ATLG_F (999) ATLG_Gay (999)
    ATLG_Les (999) DMQR_F (999) DMQR_Soc (999) DMQR_Cop (999) DMQR_En (999)
    DMQR_Con (999) AUDIT_F (999) BYAACQ_F (999) BAS_F (999) BES_F (999)
    RHS (999) RHSACT (999) RHSRESP (999) RHSAWARE (999) ALL_PERP (999)
    ALL_VIC (999) ALL_ConYN (999) ALL_VP (999) Cons0100 (999) conf0100 (999);
ANALYSIS: ESTIMATOR = ML;
MODEL:
  BI BY BAS_F BES_F RHS;
  HA BY HABS_F AIM ATLG_F;
  RB BY UIRMA ARVS_F CDRAS;
  ABB BY DMQR_F AUDIT_F BYAACQ_F;
  VIC BY ALL_VIC@1; ALL_VIC@0;
  PERP BY ALL_PERP@1; ALL_PERP@0;
  CONS BY Cons0100 Conf0100;
  RHS WITH AIM;
  CONF0100 WITH BES_F;
   BAS_F WITH AIM;
   CONS ON ALL_VIC ALL_PERP BI HA RB ABB;
   VIC ON BI HA RB ABB;
   PERP ON BI HA RB ABB;
OUTPUT:
  STDYX;
  RESIDUAL;
  MODINDICES (ALL);
```

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